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LECOMPTON MEETING.

THE [illegible] DEMOCRACY IN MOZART HALL.

Speeches of Hon. Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, Hon. Messrs. Jones and Bilbo, of Tennessee, and Others.

THE ADMINISTRATION SUSTAINED.

In answer to a call from the [illegible] branch of the Democracy of the City of New-York, there was a very respectable gathering in Mozart Hall last evening, to sustain the Administration in the position taken in relation to the Lecompton Constitution. Soon after 8 o'clock, and after the band in attendance had performed several popular airs, Ex-Alderman [illegible] ascended to the platform and nominated for

President—JOHN H. BROWER, Esq.

The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

JOHN McCOON, Esq., then proposed the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

[illegible list of names] ... John H. Babcock, ... Wm. J. Brisley, ... Chas. Pearson, ... James O. Willett, ... Theodore E. Smith, ... James Mulligan, ... John McDonald, ... John McNulty, ... Wm. E. McIntire, ... Thos. Jones, Jr., ... Robt. B. Boyd, ... Geo. W. Dean, ... J. M'Leod Murphy, ... George S. Drew, ... Terence Farley, ... P. A. Tooney, ... James Fury, ... Edwd. Conwell, ... S. P. Russell, ... John Anderson, ... Benj. P. Fairchild, ... John Jasper, ... Edward Meyer, ... Morgan L. Harris, ... John A. Davis, ... Thomas Stephens, ... Maur. Fitzgerald, ... James Murphy, ... Wm. Merryfield, ... C. H. King, ... Edward Driggs, ... John S. Boyd, ... Mathew Morgan, ... Geo. C. Genet, ... Edmund J. Mann, ... T. W. Bayard.

SECRETARIES.

[illegible list of names] ... Edwin E. Perkins, ... John Tilley, ... James Lynch, ... Thomas A. Hearn, ... Jacob W. Moore, ... Theodore V. Fonda, ... Michael McCann, ... John Donnelly, ... F. A. Moore, ... F. Delaney.

When the organization had been completed the President spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

In pursuance of a call, duly published, this meeting of the Democracy of the City of New-York is convened for the purpose of responding to, sustaining and indorsing the Government policy of the President of the United States, as promulgated in his Kansas Lecompton Message. I take great pleasure in presiding at such a meeting, and would be the more gratified if our fellow-Democrats all over the land would respond to the policy of the Executive in a similar way.

In assembling ourselves together thus, we manifest our fidelity to the Executive. This is due to him for the faithfulness with which he has prosecuted his arduous duties in relation to Kansas affairs, and we should be a cold and unfeeling constituency at least, and unworthy such a President, without such demonstration.

The speaker calmly and in detail reviewed the history of the Kansas question from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to the Constitutional election.

It has long been claimed, then, said he, that a very large majority of the voters in Kansas are Free-State men. If this be so, and the Free-State men had availed themselves of the benefits of the law, they could have elected a majority of delegates to the Convention, and secured a Constitution of their own choice. However this may be, it is stated that the largest vote cast, up to December last, was about [illegible]. As I have already said, 9,251 names were registered in the census. On the 21st of December, [illegible] votes were cast for the Constitution with Slavery, and [illegible] votes for the Constitution without Slavery. Total, 6,[illegible] votes. Thus the people of Kansas have *formed and regulated their domestic institutions in their own way*. The way of some was to vote, of others to refrain from voting. The right to refrain from voting at a popular election is as undeniable as the right to vote; but those who neglect their franchise, have not the right to invalidate the election, however adverse it may prove to their wishes.

But the refusal to vote arose from a spirit of rebellion. The President, in his Kansas Message to Congress, gives us the most undoubted evidence of this in the fact that of the opposing political parties in Kansas, one is loyal to the Government, and the other has endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation; and that this party would, long since, have subverted the government, had it not been protected from assaults by the troops of the United States. Ever since the period of Mr. BUCHANAN's inauguration, a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the Government, with a military leader at their head of the most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly denounced and defied the Government to which they owe allegiance, and constantly in a state of resistance against its authority, and in which they have endeavored to establish a revolutionary government under the so-called Topeka Constitution.

In quoting from Governor WALKER's dispatch to the Secretary of State, of 15th July last, he says, "Lawrence is the hot-bed of all Abolition movements in the Territory. It is the town established by the Abolition Societies of the East, and while there is a respectable number of people there, it is filled with a considerable number of mercenaries, who are paid by the Abolition Societies, to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlement of this question." And, "the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican Party in this Territory; instigated, I have no doubt they are, by Eastern societies having in view results most disastrous to the Government and the Union; and the continued presence of General HARNEY is indispensable, as was originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries." In a dispatch of 27th July, Governor WALKER says, "LANE and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the Territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments."

Here we see the working of the principles of the Republican Platform, and of such "*popular sovereignty*" as might be expected only from such principles and such a platform. If Kansas had been left to make its own laws, without any outside influences, it would long since have been admitted peaceably as a State, and I believe a Free State, of the Union. These outside influences have not been for the love of Kansas, but to advance the pretensions of a political party whose policy would be fatal to the institutions of the country.

Our "popular sovereignty" is for the people of Kansas to enact their own laws in their own way, according to the Nebraska-Kansas act, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Beyond this, Congress has no power over the laws of Kansas, and here Kansas is left to herself.

It has been complained of that the question of Slavery was not submitted to the people of Kansas without qualification—in quarters, too, where it should be known that the Supreme Court has decided that slaves are property in the Territories, and, as such, that the owners are entitled to protection in them, and consequently that they cannot be voted out of their possession. All, therefore, of the Slavery question which the Convention had any control of was submitted to the popular vote.

It is worse than useless for the people of the Free States further to agitate this question of Slavery. It has been settled by the Constitution, and confirmed by the highest legal tribunal of the nation. Whatever it may once have been considered, it is no longer an open question, either in political discussion or the halls of legislation. The Free States have washed their hands of it; it should cease to be an element of discord, both morally and politically. We have no more right to interfere with it, or violate the Constitution of the country or the local laws of other communities in reference to it, than to violate laws in any other relation; or than those of other States and Territories have to pass beyond their sphere to violate our laws and infringe upon our sovereignty. And I repeat, that this is no more a subject of moral or conscientious conflict, than the toleration of religions directly the reverse of our own. The institutions of the country most wisely provide against such conflicts, by leaving all men free to the rights of conscience,—restraining them only from interference with the same rights in others. By this principle,—placing a man's rights within the sphere of his obligations,—we enjoy a government whose majesty is law. Break down this barrier, and we shall descend to anarchy and disunion, with all their attendant calamities.

Upon the Kansas question the Democratic Party cannot but lament that a few, and amongst them some whom we have been proud to hail as Generals in our legions, take ground opposed to us. To such we can only say that the Nebraska-Kansas act does not dictate that the Constitution of Kansas should be submitted to the popular vote for ratification or rejection. The Legislative act of Kansas does not require it, and, therefore, neither Congress nor the Democratic Party have any control of the question. Kansas has adopted the principle, common to us, of legislating through her representatives, which, doubtless, she will continue to do; and when she becomes a State, as she will become under the Lecompton Constitution, her laws and Constitution can be changed at the pleasure of her people, in their own lawful way.

From all the gloom and discord which have so long enveloped Kansas, we find a relief in the fact that her people have held an election, and by a large vote elected a Legislature, State officers, &c., under and in virtue of the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution. They have evidently come to the same conclusion with ourselves, that with that Constitution Kansas will be received into the Union. The satisfaction we feel at this now almost certain result, is impaired only by our fears that such men as LANE may be elevated to the Senate of the United States. But this is a matter over which we can have no control; it is beyond our sphere. We can, however, rally around the President of the United States, and indorse him in all his policy and every act he has done in regard to Kansas affairs. Mr. BUCHANAN responded nobly to his nomination. His inaugural address, his first annual Message, his Kansas-Lecompton Message, and all the elements of his Administration, carry with them the proofs of the principles upon which he was elected, and that he bears the impress of the Constitution of his country upon his heart. And we will proudly sustain such a leader. [Applause.]

The remarks of the President were very favorably received. When he had concluded, Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY read the following resolutions, after remarking that he would be perfectly willing to read them in Tammany Hall, or anywhere else, where the object was to sustain the Administration.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Territory of Kansas was duly organized into a Territorial Government by an act which conferred full governmental power upon such Territory, subordinate only to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, which, after a most exciting and prolonged discussion, received every constitutional sanction as a law; and, whereas, the principles upon which that law was based were incorporated in, and made an essential part of the platform of the Democracy, by the National Convention which nominated JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency; and, whereas, the so-called Republican Party had not only organized an open opposition to the policy and principles of that act, but, in defiance of good faith, aided individuals and corporations chartered by State Legislatures, in violation of the comity, union and good faith which consolidated the States into a federal compact, which set at defiance the Territorial Government so formed, as well as the Government of the United States; and, whereas, the issue so raised between the Government, the law and the Democracy on the one side, and the Republican Party, aid societies and mob force on the other, was decided in favor of the Government, the law and the Democracy, by the American people in the election of JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidency; and whereas the Government of the United States recognized the Territorial act of the regularly constituted Territorial Government of Kansas, which provided for assembling a Convention to form a Constitution with a view to making application to Congress for admission as a State into the Union; and whereas a Convention so constituted, under and by virtue of such authority in a legal form, and in the usual manner framed and agreed upon a Constitution, republican in its character and intelligent and liberal in its provisions; and whereas that Constitution was duly submitted by the proper authorities of Kansas to the President, and was presented by him to the Congress of the United States, accompanied by a message which, for its compact historical recital of facts, its plain statesmanlike directions and its manly devotion to constitutional rights, has on the one hand received the eulogiums of the wise and patriotic, while on the other, it has been denounced by "organized insurrectionary" bands of fanatical agitators, and by "hired mercenaries" who, under the sanction of aid societies and under the mastership of Abolition leaders, with the cry of apostleship for liberty, would trample on the Constitution, overthrow the Union, and organize civil war; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Message of the President to Congress, accompanying the Lecompton Constitution and recommending the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, in its recommendations harmonizes with the Constitution of the United States, is strictly in conformity with the usages of the Government since its foundation; is true to the policy of non-intervention; is in accordance with the provisions and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act; is faithful to and in compliance with the principles and platform of the Cincinnati Convention; is supported by the legally organized Convention of the legally constituted Government of Kansas, and so demonstrates the necessity for, and the propriety of, early Congressional action, to secure the conservation of order by the prevention of civil war and the rights of the people, by the Congressional acknowledgment of their Constitutional Government, as to merit the warmest approval of the Democracy of the country, and of every patriot.

Resolved, That the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution—organized by members elected for the sole and express purpose of framing a Constitution by the entire electors of Kansas, who desired to participate in the election, under a fair apportionment made by Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, and at a fair election, which, in the language of Hon ROBERT J. WALKER, was opposed by "insurgents," "agitators" and "mercenaries, who were paid by abolition societies" to "perpetrate and diffuse agitation" and prevent a peaceful settlement of the question "by establishing a reign of terror"—by submitting the Slavery question to the vote of the people, submitted the only question which had excited debate or awakened agitation in the Territory and carried out not only the authority delegated to them by the people under the act of the Territorial Legislature, and in strict conformity with the Kansas-Nebraska act, but sanctioned by the usages of constitutional conventions and by the approval of the people since the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That as every qualified voter, whether registered or not registered, had the unrestrained privilege of voting for or against Slavery, that it ceases to be a question important either to the people of the States or to the Congress of the United States, whether the whole or a part of the electors of Kansas voted or refused to vote; for if there was a majority against Slavery, then the Constitution (if the prerogative of sovereignty was exercised) could have been so settled as to have excluded Slavery; and if Slavery remains sanctioned in the Constitution so submitted to the people, while a majority of the people are opposed to it, by reason of their not having voted, they alone are responsible for it; for, as Governor WALKER has forcibly said: "Throughout our whole Union, and wherever free Government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the rights of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and the absentees are as much bound under the law and Constitution, when there is no fraud or violence by the majority, of those who do vote, as though all had *participated in the election*; otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy and despotism would remain, as the only alternative."

Resolved, That the Republican Party, by wilfully and maliciously urging the Free State Party of Kansas to desist from voting upon the Slavery question, not only falsified their own professions, stimulated discord, fomented civil war, and were ready to plunge the Confederacy into anarchy and dissension, but that the same party, by its representatives in Congress, and by its public press, in still sustaining (to again adopt the language of Governor WALKER) "General LANE and his staff of leading agitators" in command of "military expeditions for the overthrow of the Government," in order to agitate the Government for years to come, by preventing the admission of Kansas as a State, is deserving of the stern rebuke of the meritorious people, and of the solemn contempt of every lover of liberty and of every conservator of that Union, consecrated by the blood of patriots, and immortalized by the achievement of American progress.

Resolved, That President BUCHANAN, by his efforts to promote harmony, and by securing the speedy admission of Kansas as a State, and thereby quelling the agitation and discord which threaten the Union, and by adhering to that straightforward line of policy which recognizes as Democrats only those who sustain Democratic principles, as understood by the Democratic Administration, and of regarding those as against the Democracy who are not with the Democracy, has entitled himself to the warmest commendations of every Democrat, and to the firm support of every member of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York congratulate the country upon the decisive action of those members of the New-York delegation in Congress who coöperated with, and stood promptly and firmly by the principles and the policy of the President in their action upon the reference of his Message upon the Lecompton Constitution; that they extend to them the assurance of united support, and take this occasion to declare that their vote was the true reflection of that Democratic sentiment in this metropolis which has so often shown its devotion to the Democracy and to the Union, and which is to-day stronger than ever before.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York urgently recommend the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, as the most direct means of quelling civil strife; of putting an end to abolition agitation; of consolidating the bonds which unite the States in a fraternal brotherhood, and of doing justice to the people of Kansas, so long outraged by the incendiary plots and the infamous military movements of the notorious LANE and his Aid Society abettors; and that to further this end, that this meeting recommend that meetings of the Democracy be held in every county, town and ward of the State, expressive of the high appreciation on the part of the people of the President's Message upon the Lecompton Constitution, and favorable to the immediate admission of Kansas as a State under it.

Resolved, finally, That in thus expressing our concurrence in the views of the President and his Cabinet upon this all-absorbing question, it is due to him and them to know that it is the unextorted and independent sentiment of men whose devotion to the Administration is beyond the temptation of office or the threats of traitors in the Democratic camp, and we sincerely pledge ourselves to stand steady in the ranks as long as a strong arm or a true heart is necessary to defend the honor or vindicate the policy of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN.

While the resolutions were being read, the Twentieth Ward Democratic Club entered, with music, and banners, on which were inscribed sentiments favorable to President BUCHANAN and to Lecompton. When order had been restored the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

REMARKS OF MR. HUGHES.

Hon. Mr. HUGHES, M. C. from Indiana, was the first speaker introduced. He regretted the circumstances which had rendered such a meeting eminently proper and actually necessary. He regretted the organization of the insidious movement which began about three months ago, and which threatened to denationalize the great Democratic Party, by creating divisions among the Democrats of the North. It was another effort of defeated aspirants for the highest office in the gift of the people, showing the bitterness of their disappointment. It was to rebuke that movement and its authors that such meetings had become necessary. The President must be sustained in his position by all good Democrats. He believed his own State, Indiana, had spoken and spoken right, in the matter; and he believed Pennsylvania had come up to the support of her own great statesman. Where, he would ask, would the Empire State stand? Would it be with Indiana and Pennsylvania, or with BANCROFT and GREELEY; DOUGLAS and PRESTON KING; JIM LANE and FRED. DOUGLASS. [Applause.] After remarking generally upon the inauguration of Mr. BUCHANAN, the public feeling at that time that there was to be a time of Constitutional peace; and the regret now that that peace had been disturbed by the renewal of the discussion of Slavery, he gave way to others, although he said he had not spoken all he had proposed to speak.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR JONES, OF TENNESSEE.

Senator JONES, of Tennessee, was introduced by the Chairman, amid much applause, which was enthusiastically renewed on a call for "Cheers for Tennessee and old ANDREW JACKSON." He said: Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens: I thank you much more for the heartiness with which you have received the last sentiment than the first. So far as any compliment may be tendered to me personally, I think that I am able to appreciate it. But when you compliment that State that gave me birth, and from which I came, then I feel that you have struck a chord that vibrates in the tenderest affections of my heart. [Cheers.] I am no stranger in New-York. [A VOICE—Not at all.] And, gentlemen, whilst I claim to be a Tennessean, I am equally a New-Yorker. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] I was born, and raised, and educated, and lived, and continue to live, and mean to die, in that school the chief doctrine of which was our Union and our whole Union. [Applause.] And, Sir, whilst we are divided by geographical lines, mere ideal lines of separation for judicial and other municipal purposes, what are we but one great and ought-to-be united and happy family of brothers and sisters? [Applause.] What superiority have you of New-York over me and mine of Tennessee? [Cries of "None, none."] What presumption would it not be in Tennessee to claim a superiority over New-York, or any other portion of this broad Confederacy? It is a broad land, a land of freedom, the land of WASHINGTON and the land of patriots. [Cheers.] And the great question ought to be, and the great question is, in the bosom of every patriot—of every man who loves his country—the great question is, I say, "How shall I best preserve its institutions, promote its honor, and advance its prosperity?" And the man who has a motive beyond that is not a patriot, and deserves the scorn and the contempt of every true man. [Applause.] I did not come here to-night, gentlemen, to make a speech. I am fond of speaking; I don't disguise it. I am in no condition to speak, but I make no apologies, for I never knew a public speaker to excite sympathy by apologies. I come here as a matter of duty, and as a matter of pleasure. I did not come here for the purpose of enlightening the Democracy. What right have I to talk to Democrats? I, who have fought you from the earliest dawn of my political existence up to within the last two years. [Cries of "Hear, hear."] I will not be so vain as to presume to teach you, but I may be permitted to come to confer with you, not as Democrats, but as American freemen, and to confer about our public interests and our mutual benefits. [Applause.] I come here to indorse the sentiments which you have proclaimed in the letter which I had the honor to receive at your hands, and that is to indorse the policy of the Administration in regard to this Kansas affair. [Cries of "Bravo," "Hear, hear," and cheers.] And, in doing that, gentlemen, I do not feel myself called upon, nor is it necessary, nor would it be becoming in me, to arraign anybody, to assail anybody, or denounce anybody. It is enough for me to feel and to know that the President is right, and I will stand by him in the right. [Cheers.] Some of you may differ with the President. I have nothing to do with that. I am responsible alone for my own convictions and my own actions upon those convictions; and, Sir, I belong to that class of men, affiliated as I am with the Democratic Party as you call it—affiliated as I am, I say, I yet belong to that school, and I intend to belong to that school, that recognizes that Heaven-descended right of every man to think for himself, to act for himself, and to vote for himself. [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, I give my support to Mr. BUCHANAN, not because I claim to be a Democrat, for I am an old-fashioned Old-Line Henry Clay Whig—[hear and cheers]—I followed that great and illustrious man through all the vicissitudes of all his fortunes, through gloom and glory to the grave; and when he died, and that party to which he belonged, and which he was the author of, passed away, the question arose and presented itself to my mind, What shall I do? and, in the language of the illustrious WEBSTER, I asked myself, Where shall I go? I cast abroad, and what was the prospect? On the left hand stood a dark phalanx of traitors against the Constitution of the country. [Cheers.] I could not go there. On the right was another party; I will not call them treasonable, yet, in the result of their doctrines, as dangerous as treason itself. [Cheers.] What could I do? I had nothing else to do, as an honest man, with my convictions, except to give my support, feeble and humble as it was, to the advancement of the Democratic party. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, I shall continue to operate with that party just as long as I think that party is right—[hear and cheers]—and not one inch further. [Continued cheers.] A VOICE—"Yes, *Sir; that is the sound doctrine.*" *That is the reason I* coöperate with them now; for I believe the Administration is right upon this question. [Cheers.] I happen to have had a part in this Kansas thing from the beginning—from its inception down to the present time. Now, I am no politician. I want you to remember that. [Laughter.] I have ceased to be a politician, or rather, politics have ceased to be with me. [Laughter.] I am no politician now; I hold no office; I want no office; I would accept no office under the Government. None. But, as I say, I was in this Kansas affair from the beginning, and I have as much right to interpret that Kansas bill as any other man. I interpret it according to my conscience and my convictions and my judgment at the time. And if I knew then—I may have been mistaken; I don't know—but if I knew then or know now what the Kansas bill did mean, it means just two simple things; no more and no less. It means non-intervention by Congress with the institution of Slavery, or with domestic institutions of any kind, [cheers,] and, gentlemen, that is the whole substance of the bill; non-intervention by Congress with the question of Slavery. We repealed the Missouri Compromise because it was intervention. Now, the question is this: is the position of the Administration one of non-intervention or not? That is the question, and that is all. I submit to every candid man here, is not that the whole thing? Does the Administration carry out that great principle of the Kansas bill, non-intervention by Congress with the domestic institutions of the Territories or of the States? If it does, then the Kansas bill is met in all its length and breadth. Now, let us see about that, just for a moment, for I don't mean to detain you. Here is a Constitution sent to Congress. It comes there in all the forms of law. Oh but, they say, there were frauds. Well, admit it—admit there were frauds. And did ever you know an election in New-York or Tennessee, or anywhere else, that there were not frauds? [Laughter.] There were frauds in every election ever held under this Government, and always will be until God Almighty shall reform the world and make every man honest. [Laughter and cheers.] Well, now, if you are to vitiate the whole action of the community because there is fraud in one precinct, or two precincts, or forty counties, what would become of all the balance of the State? But, if there were frauds, admit it. It would not vitiate the thing until they are proved. You don't hang criminals here until you try them, and it is very seldom you hang them even then. [Laughter.] But there were frauds. Now, how are you to correct the frauds? Who is to correct them?—Who? Congress? Would not that be intervention? Is Congress to correct the returns of the polls in Kansas, when the very face of the bill declares that non-intervention is the leading feature of it? And yet Congress and the President, it is said, is to sit there in judgment to determine whether A, B and C were entitled to vote in Kansas or not! What miserable Tomfoolery is that! It is not respectable nonsense in any decent country. [Laughter.] Now, the Constitution fixes that thing itself. The Federal Constitution declares that each house of Congress—Senate and Representatives—shall be the judge of the qualifications of its members. Every State Legislature in the Union prescribes the same thing, and the law in Kansas provides the same thing. Now, if there were frauds in Kansas, why, in the devil's name, did not Kansas correct her frauds instead of sending them to Congress? Now upon the ground of fraud. They say the people did not have a fair chance; that they were to be left free. That is the wording of the bill. "The people of the Territory shall be left free to regulate their own institutions in their own way." Now, if they did not do it, whose fault was it? They were there. They say the Free-State Party is largely in the ascendant. Why, then, did they not correct these frauds? Why did they not go to the polls and make this correction, when the law required them to go? But they stood out in contumacious rebellion and resistance to the laws of the land, and when they were whipped they then came to Congress and begged Congress to redress their wrongs. [A VOICE—"That is so."] Therefore, gentlemen, I say, that if the President or Congress attempt to intervene to *correct these wrongs, it would be violative of the* fundamental principle of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, *upon which we have stood and fought*. And therefore I say there is no other course in the world for us to pursue. But, after all, what is there in it? I tell you what it reminds me of. It reminds me of two of my neighbors in Tennessee who under took farming together. You here don't know anything about farming; you don't live by it; but I will tell you something about it. They undertook farming together, that is, putting in their mutual stock. They went to work and they farmed successfully for two or three years. They raised up horses, and cattle, and sheep, and hogs, and all that sort of thing. They had good crops, and got along finely. But at last they concluded to break up the partnership. So they went to work and divided up the farm. Then they divided up the horses, and the cattle, and the assets, and everything else with perfect harmony—even the corn itself. But when they came to the shucks, they got into a devil of a row, and made an immense fuss about that! [Laughter.] Now, as to all this shrieking about freedom and liberty—the fact is, don't want to talk about them fellows. I have abused them often enough, the Lord knows! We have had enough of that. We have passed through all these trials, and difficulties and annoyances. The heart of the patriot has been made to bleed and his nerves to tremble for the safety of the country, by the difficulties growing out of these Kansas troubles. And after they have got to the very last point, when nothing remains to be done except to admit them, and let them go home and go to work, they come among us to breed all this trouble. I tell you it is a shame and a disgrace to the nation! [Cheers.] What I want to do is to admit them and let them come in. I would not have cared a single straw—nay, I would have been perfectly willing that they should have submitted the whole of that Constitution to the people. I did not care whether they submitted the whole of it, or part of it, or none of it at all. I wanted them to do it their own way. They have elected to submit the only part in controversy, they say, between them, and they come now and ask Congress to admit them under the organic law. I believe Congress morally, religiously, and politically bound to do it. I tell you more than that: they will admit it just as it is. [Cheers.] Let us do so and get rid of this question. Isn't every man in this country, isn't every woman and every child in this country, heartily sick and tired of Kansas? [A VOICE—"That is so."] Of all the humbugs that have ever been originated in this world, that has been the worst. It has been the source of more humbuggery than everything else put together. Why, if a man was sick, he traced it back to Kansas. If the grasshoppers came, it was connected with Kansas; and if the storms came, they came from Kansas. There is not an evil that flesh is heir to that some demagogue and knave and hypocrite could not trace directly back to Kansas. [Laughter.] Now, I want to get up some new humbug; I am tired of this. We are a nation of humbugs all round. Let us get something else up; but, for God's sake, let us get something up that has not got niggers in it. [Laughter. A VOICE—"Cuba."] Why, we of the South don't care half as much about this thing as you think. I have not seen a man in Tennessee, of any party whatever, who was not willing that Kansas should come into the Union without niggers, if the people desired it. Why, do you suppose we care whether niggers go to Kansas or not? Do you suppose it will add one single nigger to the number, or one single dollar to the value of those we have? Not one. All we ask is just to let every people do as they please under the Constitution and according to the law. If they want niggers there, let them have them. If they do not want them, I am the last man in the world who would send them there. [Cheers.] And, Sir, upon that question, let me disabuse your minds, if there be any one of you here who labors under that delusion. We of the South do not—I do not—and I do not think that any Northern man does—believe that the institutions of the South are in any degree dependent upon the admission of another slave State into this Union. Not one. We hold them under a higher authority than that, and there is not one honest man in this assemblage that I would not call upon and challenge to-night before God and the Constitution, to stand by us and vindicate us in the enjoyment of that right. [Loud cheers.] And when they tell me that there is fanaticism at the North, and I know it is a dark cloud; but when they talk to me about it, I say that when their battle is to be fought, if it ever shall come to that—and Heaven forbid that it should—if I am sent out as a recruiting officer, I will go to the Free States to get men to help me to conquer it. [Great cheering.] I would come to you with the Constitution of the country, and I would say there is the compact. That is the contract your father and my father made. Will you make it good? [Cheers and cries of "Yes, yes."] Then, while you are ready, as I know you are, to stand by that contract. What do we care whether there is another Slave State in the Union or not? If there was but one—if little Delaware, that is not as big as some of our Southern cotton patches, stood alone, the only, the solitary, single Slave State in this Union, I would have no fear for the institution of Slavery. [Applause.] Not a bit. Sirs, it does not depend upon our numbers. It depends upon the integrity, and the honor, and the good faith of the people of the United States. [Applause.] Then let Kansas come in just as she is, and if she does not want slaves, let her call her convention to-morrow and change and abolish that Constitution. You had slaves here once, gentlemen. How did you get rid of them? Your fathers called a convention and abolished Slavery in this State. They had a right to do it. We do not seek to bring it back and reimpose it upon you. Then why will any one seek to rid us of any right which we enjoy under that constitution which you claim as your guardian shield? [Cheers.] I trust, then, fellow-citizens, that this thing will pass by, and that we shall have henceforth an era of good feeling among us. I think the time has come—Lord grant that it has come—when we will cease this eternal struggle about nothing—about a thing which is *unattainable and impracticable in every respect*—when we will cease to revile and complain one against the other, and to alienate ourselves one from another—when we shall be calm and stand together, and feel that we are a band of brothers, and when the great question will be, not how you shall pull down this Southern State, or how that Southern State shall pull you down, but how shall we advance the glory and the honor, and the prosperity and the happiness of this great American people? [Loud cheers.] When we hail the advent of that day, then will be the dawn of a prosperity that the world never saw and history has never recorded. For there is not upon the face of the habitable earth such a people as this Anglo-Saxon American people. We are capable and competent to do everything that is just and fair and honorable. All we want is union—not a mere ideal union, but a union of feeling, a union of sympathy, a union of heart and a union of interest, as we are bound to a common destiny. [Here the cheering became so vociferous that the speaker's closing words were completely drowned, and he resumed his seat amid vehement applause.]

Hon. EDWARD TOMPKINS, of Binghamton, N. Y., was next introduced, amid three cheers for the residence of Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON. Mr. TOMPKINS thanked them for the compliment paid to the statesman who resided in that township, and then remarked briefly upon the merits of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, and upon the necessity of sustaining it in the present emergency.

He was followed by Mr. W. L. BILBO, of Tennessee, whose appearance was the signal for three cheers more for Tennessee. Mr. BILBO thanked them for the compliment to his native State. It was a State that produced no traitors; that produced no men other than those who were true to the country—to the whole country. And that was not surprising, for he would ask, was it possible that any man could be a traitor who inhaled the air that was breathed by ANDREW JACKSON. [Cheers.] There was not, he was sure, a single man in the whole length and breadth of Tennessee, that was not true to the whole Union. [Cheers for old Tennessee.] He had a few facts which he wished to relate for the benefit of any old Hard-Shell Democrat [cheers] who might be present, and for the benefit of any American friend of MILLARD FILLMORE, who had taken the oath to support the Constitution. There was not a single drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in him. He was all French on one side, and all Irish on the other. He had nine uncles in the Revolutionary War, two of whom were killed. His father was the only one of that band of brothers who was not in the Revolutionary War; and he, himself, had fought for his country, in the campaign of '36 and '37. Therefore he thought he had some right to speak in relation to matters of interest to the progress of his whole country. He then proceeded to declare that our great and glorious Constitution was the production of a Democrat. That in the perils of the War of 1812, the country was saved by a Democrat. [Cheers for ANDREW JACKSON.] That the war with Mexico was carried on successfully, and that California, richer than the Indies, and that had saved us in all our commercial disasters from destruction, was brought into the Union by JAMES K. POLK and a Democratic Congress. [Cheers.] And now, when traitors had again brought the Union into peril, we had a Democratic statesman at the head of the Administration, who would stand by the Constitution, and protect the rights of all. [Cheers for BUCHANAN.] And again, who was it that was found standing by the Union to-day? Why, the Democratic Party. Who was it that was found opposing that foul monster, Mormonism? Why, the Democratic Party. And in doing so, and crushing the monster, theirs would be the story of many empires *that fought bravely for the Christian religion* of our fathers. He was the father of children, and had a wife, and he would strike down the man who would attempt to teach his children to forget the virtues taught by the Christian religion. And he could assure them *further*, that the Black Republican traitors were the very men who were encouraging the Mormons in their rebellion against the Government of the United States. In conclusion, he stated that the people of the South, notwithstanding the wild and sometimes disgraceful conduct of some of their Representatives in Congress, did not care a fig whether there should be niggers in Kansas or not. They were a law-abiding and Christian people, and they were willing to leave it to the citizens of Kansas to settle for themselves, which they had the power to do at any time. He challenged any man to name a Southern paper that advocated the admission of slaves into Kansas against the wishes of the people, or that held that the people of Kansas had not the power to change their Constitution at any time. After an appeal to laboring men not to encourage those who would sink their wives and daughters to the level of an equality with niggers, he concluded amid cheers; and after a song from Mr. KERRIGAN, and several votes of thanks, the meeting adjourned.

During the evening Mr. STEPHEN H. DILLAYE announced that letters had been received from Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Hon. JOHN KELLY, Hon. ELIJAH WARD, Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, and 70 others, which it was impossible to read, and a few of which would be found in the public prints of to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. The following is the

LETTER FROM HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, March 1, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: It would afford me pleasure to participate in the Democratic Mass-Meeting to be held at Mozart Hall to-morrow evening, pursuant to your kind invitation, but it is impossible for me to attend without a disregard of matters which concern others too deeply to be overlooked. I have been already five weeks in Court, most of the time from home, and to-morrow leave again to fulfill a professional engagement.

I approve entirely of the able and judicious message of the President upon the subject of admitting Kansas, and I sympathize with the movement by which you propose to sustain him. It is a crisis in the affairs of the country, and the Democratic Party must do again what it has so often done before: prove itself equal to the emergency, remembering that those who are not for us are against us, and give the country repose by upholding the true spirit of the Constitution, by rebuking partisan scheming, sectional hatred, and moral fanaticism. Begging leave to refer you to a letter which I had the honor to address to the President of the Democratic Association in Washington, a few days since, and quite recently published, for my views more at length,

I am sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

WM. WILSON, Esq., Chairman Committee, &c.

The Administration Organ on the Defeat of the Army Bill.

From the Union of Sunday.

The Senate of the United States have by a very large and decisive vote defeated the proposition for an increase of the United States Army. The Commanding General of the Army asks for additional troops; the Secretary of War concurs fully in the demand; and the President urges it upon Congress as a matter of public necessity. The Senate says no; and the Senate have a right to speak. The Executive have done its whole duty; the responsibility rests with the Senate for refusing troops to defend our frontiers against hordes of savages known to be under Mormon influence, and to be exhibiting symptoms of decided and general hostility to our people. The Senate take also the responsibility of jeopardizing the campaign against the rebellious Mormons. This, too, the Senate have a right to do; and the people have a right to know that it assumes the responsibility of the act.

It is not at all surprising that the Black Republicans should pursue this course, *and that their neophytes who have been recently initiated into their mysteries, and who worship so devoutly now at the dusky shrine where Greeley, Abby Kelly, and the Senator from New-Hampshire kneel and cry aloud—it is natural enough that this conglomerate brotherhood should pig together in the same sty.* But it is worthy of "especial wonder" that Democrats should be found to vote persistently with them to defeat the measures of the Administration, and in the attempt to force upon it a measure and a policy which would only embarrass it, and which was intended by the majority of its supporters to embarrass it.

The true friends of the Administration measure did wisely and nobly in killing the monster which sprung from the loving embraces of DOUGLAS, HALE & Co., and in throwing the responsibility of the disasters which may follow upon the right shoulders.

Personal.

A Virginia paper, in the course of a complimentary article on Gov. Seward, describes one of that gentleman's peculiarities: The most elegant, chaste, and strong passages of Gov. Seward's speeches are spoken with his arms resting on the railing and his fingers playing with his spectacles as if he was in easy conversation with somebody. We never saw or heard of such a man in this respect. It is no trouble to him to talk intelligence, terseness, beauty, elegance, strength—as it all appears to be in print.

A Boker and Dean affair has occurred in Wisconsin. A young lady, daughter of a Director of the Suffolk Bank, in Boston, visiting at Emerald Grove, Wis., fell in love, and last week married a spruce young Irishman in the employ of the family with whom she sojourned. They are now enjoying the delights of love in a cottage, in a little Wisconsin town. The lady is said to be beautiful and highly accomplished.

The Pioneer Association of Cincinnati has presented to the widow of General Harrison a certificate of perpetual membership in that Society. The presentation was made at the residence of Colonel Harrison, near Cincinnati. *Mrs. Harrison* being much enfeebled by illness, the certificate was received by her grand-daughter, Miss Jennie Harrison. Portraits of General Harrison, Judge Symmes and Governor St. Clair were also presented.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society last week, at the residence of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the host read a humorous unpublished paper by President Madison, on the Slavery question. It bore the following title: "John Bull and Mary Bull. By James Madison. An inedited manuscript."

Rev. Dr. Jacobus, of Pittsburg, has received a carriage and equipments from the members of the Third Presbyterian Church of the city, as an expression of their satisfaction at the manner in which he filled the pulpit during a nine-months' absence of the pastor.

A young New-Yorker has been imprisoned for his first offence against the law in Cincinnati. He had knocked about the Southern country in search of work, and, while on board a Mississippi steamer, on his way back to New-York, was tempted to steal some of the silver ware of the boat.

The Newark *Mercury* tells a story of a young Irish domestic in that city, who has left the Catholic Church and joined the Baptists. Her relations are very mad about it, and threaten severe measures. The girl, however, avows her determination to abide by her new convictions.

The will of Colonel Daniel Fuller, of Francestown, N. H., leaves upwards of $60,000 to relatives of the testator; the whole of his fortune having been the result of a profitable working of a freestone quarry.

Private advices from Hong Kong, China, mention that in the absence of General Keenan, the American Consul at that port, Gideon Nye, Jr., has been appointed to act as Consul.

Smith O'Brien has subscribed to the fund to enable Rev. Mr. Conway to defray the expenses of his recent trial in Dublin. He pitches into Government for unfair conduct, much after his old fashion.

Mrs. Francis Shand, wife of the late Mayor of Liverpool, England, has been presented a silver cradle by the citizens, on the occasion of the birth of a child during her husband's term of office—an ancient custom in honor of such events.

Hons. Caleb Cushing, George Lunt, George S. Hilliard and others, are announced as lecturers in a political course started at East Boston, by the Democratic Union Association.

A German nobleman, Count HAHN NEUHAUS, has renounced Lutheranism, and made his profession of Catholic faith in the hands of the Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg.

Several clergymen in Ohio have recently resigned their charges, for the purpose of emigrating to Kansas.

The salary offered to Rev. Dr. Hague, of Albany, by the Lexington-avenue Church, in this City, is $1,000.

General Trollope has left Quebec for Halifax, to assume command of the troops in Nova Scotia.

REVOLUTION IN MONTEVIDEO.

Dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs describing the Outbreak—The City in a State of Siege—Approach of the Revolutionary Troops.

Our advices from Montevideo, received by way of England, are to the 5th of January.

Our London correspondent has sent us the following dispatch addressed to the Consul General of Uruguay in London by his Excellency Señor Don JOAQUIM REQUENA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, written after the mails were closed. It explains the cause of the late revolution:

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 4, 1858.

Colonel BRIGIDO SILVEIRA, oblivious of his duty as a soldier, as well as of the respect and submission which he owes to the constituted authorities, has [illegible] against the Government of the Republic. The [illegible] which relies on the most decided support of an immense majority of the country, has succeeded in a very few days in reducing this insurrection to the most insignificant dimensions; for all the [illegible] the capital, as well as those in the country, hasten to support the administration and the public peace. The rebellion may therefore be considered to be overcome, and I hope to be enabled to communicate to you in a few days the complete and absolute triumph of the Government of the Republic.

I address this information to you in order that, having thus put in possession of the facts, you may be on your guard, so as to [illegible] which might be caused by false intelligence.

Receive the assurance of my distinguished consideration. REQUENA.

To the Consul General of the Republic of the Uruguay, New Palace Yard, London.

The *British Packet and Argentine News* of Jan. 2, under the head of "Oriental Republic," says:

"Strange to say, we are still in a darkness [illegible] may be felt as to the real state in the neighboring capital, the revolutionary party asserting that the State is in a blaze from north to south and from east to west, while the partisans of the Government maintain with equal pertinacity that the revolt of Rivera has nowhere found an echo, and must necessarily succumb from inanition. Without positive data to guide our judgment, we incline to the latter version, for we find parties here who would not be here, or should not be here, were a hopeful revolution in favor of their cause fairly initiated; meanwhile, all business is at a stand, and it would be ridiculous to speculate on the prospects."

The correspondent of the Liverpool *Northern Times* gives the following particulars of the revolution:

MONTEVIDEO, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

The National Guard is now called out, the Government having issued a proclamation a few days since requiring all those who are liable to serve in the National Guard to present themselves in proper quarters in twenty-four hours. If not, they would be arrested at their own homes and compelled; and those who have absconded will be deprived in future of their rights as citizens.

It appears, from what I can gather, that the present Government is very arbitrary in its measures, it having banished several turbulent parties within the last few days, amongst them two editors of newspapers, for printing seditiously.

The town of Maldonado has declared against the Government, and troops are now moving towards that place to quell the disturbance.

I have just heard of an engagement having taken place some days ago, a few leagues outside the city, in which the Government troops were defeated, but I am not in possession of particulars.

The various men of war stationed in the bay have sent Marines on shore, well armed, to protect the Custom-House and Bank, and the property of foreign residents.

Several barricades are erected in the streets, outside the Market-place, comprised of large casks filled with sand, piled on the top of each other, and cannon placed behind them.

The Government has seized the greater part of the horses belonging to the stable-keepers for the use of the troops.

People are prohibited from leaving the city without a passport from the police, on pain of being seized as spies; and persons coming into the city must present themselves to the Inspector of Police within 24 hours after their arrival, or they will be arrested.

The city is now declared to be in a state of siege.

Since writing the above, the revolutionary troops are in sight, near a place called Cerito, and are rapidly moving towards the city. An engagement is hourly expected.

BUENOS AYRES.

Our advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 3d of January.

There is no political news. In commercial matters, the demand for dry goods for the local markets has been extremely limited. Most articles of daily consumption were in large stock.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The John Milton—How Many were Lost.

The body of Captain HARDING, which has been kept in Brooklyn, where Mrs. HARDING has been staying, will probably be removed to New-Bedford to-day for burial. Captain HARDING, of the ship *Independence*, from Macao, spoke the *John Milton* on the 25th of January, in lat. 17° 50′, long. 56°, and being acquainted with Captain HARDING went on board and remained with him from 4 o'clock to 6 P. M. There were three passengers. Two were a Mr. and Mrs. BROWN, about 35 years of age, from the Western part of the State. They had been living in Callao about a year, but on account of the lady's ill health were returning home. They crossed the Isthmus of Panama, but did not go to California. The other passenger was a small-sized man, of light complexion, and Captain H. only remembers that his name began with C. He had been three years in Callao, in connection with some mercantile firm, and belonged in one of the Western States. The mate of the *Independence* learned from the mate of the *John Milton* that they had fifteen hands before the mast. These, with the Captain and his son, two mates, cook, steward and three passengers, would make the whole number on board *twenty-four*, all of whom have perished. Fifteen bodies have been recovered, and nine, consequently, are still missing.

Storm at Madeira—Shipwrecks.

FAYAL, Jan. 20.—This place has been visited by a gale from the southeast, unprecedented for violence and duration. The following vessels have been driven ashore, and are totally lost. On the 17th, the three-masted schooner *Pathfinder*, of Wilmington, N. C., before reported, cargo of lumber—mostly all saved; Portuguese schooner *Jupiter*, in ballast; Portuguese schooner *Novaida*, in ballast; French brig *Alla Karin*, with Brazil wood; British schooner *Lady Anne*, with a cargo of bone-dust. On the 18th, Portuguese brigs *Margarida Leonor*—a few pipes of wine saved; British schooner *King Alfred*, cargo of coal, all lost; American bark *North Sea*, of New-York—about 100,000 bushels of wheat lost; British schooner *Wm. Morgan Davis*, a total loss. The masts of the American ship *Martha Whitmore* were cut away; also the foremast of the French brig *Laura*. Four men were lost from the French brig *Alla Karin*, and one from the British schooner *Wm. Morgan Davis*, by the upsetting of boats. All the others came ashore in the vessels.

The ship *Belle America*, of this port, lost on Abaco, was reported in some of the papers yesterday as a new vessel on her first voyage. This is a mistake. She was formerly called the *Thomas Church*, and the name was changed under the Act of March 3, 1856, a bill for the repeal of which is now before Congress.

The steamer *Atalanta*, the loss of which was reported a few days since, was another example, she having been called, formerly, the *Parker Vein*.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON AT SEA.—The following extract of a letter from Captain LUNT, of the ship *Atmosphere*, gives particulars of the singular disaster to his vessel after leaving San Francisco: "We sailed from San Francisco on the afternoon of Jan. 20; discharged the pilot at 5 P. M.; had strong breeze from southeast; squally, rainy weather, rough sea, which continued through the first part of the night. Towards morning wind hauled to south southwest—squally as before but did not come with much force. Set the topgallant sails. About 8 A. M. clewed them down again, and hauled down the outer jibe for a squall that was rising. This had just been completed, some five minutes before the squall, for which the precautions were taken, had reached the ship, when we were astonished by a sudden lurching of the ship to leeward, and everything apparently in confusion in the forward part of the ship, with spars cracking and roaring, while on the poop where I was, with the officers, there was not more than a gentle breeze. So light was it on the mainsail that it hung so loose that I could not see under it where I stood, and was not aware how serious the damage was until going to the break of the poop, when it appeared the foremast was broke close to the deck, falling aft, and the head resting on the gangway. What to call the phenomenon that had such power, I do not know. There was no unusual appearance in the weather before its effect. If there had been a water-spout I must have seen it. The men say the water rose under the bows with a roaring noise and circular motion white as snow, taking the jibs first, the sails on the foremost aback, and then instantly full again. The mast was at first lifted, and then settled down easily."

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Further News by the America.

We obtain some further European intelligence from our files by the America, whose arrival at Boston was announced in yesterday's impression.

The Brussels correspondent of the London Times says that in political circles there is much talk about a projected expedition against Morocco. The conquest of this Empire by France is said to have been decided upon, in consequence of the seizure of the Island of Perim, at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, by the English.

According to the Espana, of Madrid, the accounts given of the discovery of a "gunpowder plot" at [illegible] are unfounded. The same journal alleges that the seditious proclamations seized at Madrid were of no importance, and that the principal person arrested for having had them in his possession [illegible] time ago was a public functionary [illegible] are at liberty.

[illegible] that the last intelligence from Circassia received at St. Petersburg, does not confirm the submission of SCHAMYL. The result of the last operations of the Russian troops was the occupation of the vast plateau of the Thetchnia, whence they had driven out the Circassians; but SCHAMYL, with a small number of his band who had remained faithful to him, had found a refuge in the [illegible] gorges of the central chain of the Caucasus.

The Russian Government has just recognized the Republic of Uruguay. The negotiations on this affair have been carried on between Count DE KISSELEFF, the Russian Ambassador, and the Chevalier [illegible], the Consul-General for Uruguay, in Paris. A treaty of commerce between the two [illegible] will soon be concluded and ratify their relations.

The [illegible] correspondent of the London Times states that, according to letters from Odessa the number of Russian sailors in the Black Sea is not to be diminished, as the vessels of war are not to exceed a certain number. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE has given an order that all the sailors who were in the service of government shall be sent on board merchantmen, and be subjected to the same discipline as before, and have the same pay; and in order that they may not forget their duties the mercantile vessels are to carry guns. When Russia has completed her fleet in the Black Sea, neutrality will exist but in name.

The [illegible] Steamer [illegible] Leander and the North American.

The [illegible] narrative of a dreadful collision which took place on Thursday morning, the 11th off Holyhead, is furnished by a passenger:

"The Leander was a fine ship of 800 tons, and sailed from [illegible] for New-Orleans, with a fine southeast [illegible] on Tuesday morning, having on board the captain, his wife and son, one passenger, two mates, steward, cook, and fourteen seamen. She was in [illegible] order, having about 800 tons of salt and 100 tons ballast on board. We made Point Lynas at 9 o'clock, Skerries at 3, Holyhead at 6, having [illegible] this time eight and nine knots an hour [illegible] a fresh breeze, and all plain sails set. [illegible] well until 1 or 2 A. M. on Thursday, when I was awoke by a terrible crash of [illegible] my first impression was that the ship had been struck by lightning. I arose and tied on my life-belt, and tried to open the state-room door, but it was jammed fast. I heard the mate's voice cry 'Run to the [illegible],' and immediately him and the [illegible] open the door, and the mate broke the window and got out, I following him that way. Going forward to the cabin, which is on deck, with a [illegible] walk round three sides of it, I found the captain, his wife, son, and second mate. I then knew we were run into, and cut two-thirds through the deck just abaft the main rigging, starboard, on the lee side. The captain's wife exclaimed, 'The ship is sinking; oh! save me, somebody.' It was too true, and while she spoke the ship settled fast in the water. I went aft again to the binnacle. A man rushed past me, put the wheel down, and jumped overboard. I took one look forward, and saw the waves rise on every side and then pour in like a cataract. Then I was carried far down with the ship, and came up to struggle with the waves with the others in like circumstances. The whole of these occurrences must be counted by seconds, for not more than five minutes elapsed from the first shock until the ship went down. The steamer that run us down was a short way off, and in about 20 minutes I was picked up. She turned out to be the North American, from Portland to Liverpool. When all saved were mustered, we numbered twelve, viz: the captain and his son, mate, steward, cook, six men and myself. The captain's wife, second mate, and eight men being lost. The case of the second mate is peculiarly distressing. He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. We had every kindness shown us on board the steamer, and the passengers raised money enough to give the mate £5 and the crew £1 each. How the accident occurred, I know not, nor whom to blame—this will no doubt be investigated. All I know is that some are saved, and that it is of God's mercy that any of us are alive to tell it. JAMES KERR, Liverpool, passenger."

The following is the official report of the Captain of the North American in reference to the melancholy affair:

"Feb. 11, [illegible] Holyhead in collision with American bark Leander, of Bath, striking her on starboard side. The vessel went down in about five minutes after. Part of the crew saved by our boats. Names of Survivors—[illegible] Curtis, captain; Elijah Batchelder, first mate; [illegible] Moyes, steward; James Davis, steward; George Wood, Carlos Childs, Edwd. Phillips, Oliver Nason, Wm. H. Doons, Pat. M'Airey, seamen; [illegible] Quimby, boy; James Kerr, passenger. Mrs. Curtis and nine seamen drowned."

Lord Palmerston's new India Bill.

In the House of Commons on the 12th ult., Lord PALMERSTON brought forward his proposal for the future Government of India. That proposal was to transfer the future Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. It was not in consequence of any faults of the Company, or any delinquency of which they had been guilty, but because the present system of double government was fraught with grave inconveniencies. After referring to the peculiar circumstances which had placed the seat of the [illegible] in the hands of a company of merchants, and to the various modifications which their power and privileges had undergone, he observed, the irresponsibility of the Company was not in accordance with the circumstances in which they were placed, the Directors of the Company being elected by holders of stock, who, in many instances, had no knowledge whatever of Indian affairs. The system of check and counter check which was the characteristic of the double Government had been [illegible]; it operated not to regulate the machine, but to destroy its action and regularity. There could be no proper responsibility at present on the Government at home, so long as it was not intrusted with the entire control of affairs. It was time that there should be more simplicity introduced into the common machine. It was the pressure of the existing circumstances which forced this change upon them, just as the events in the Crimea had forced us to change our military system; that change had enabled us to carry on our operations with greater success, and we had a right to expect the same thing from a change in India, during the actual exigency complete authority should only be vested where there was, at the same time, complete responsibility, as in the constitutional Ministers of the Crown. Those vast countries could only be properly administered when removed from the administration of an irresponsible body to the Crown as represented by its constitutional advisers. The proposed bill would effect no change in the Government in India; the only change was in the administration at home. By this bill the present powers of the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors would cease, and a President, nominated by the Crown, and assisted by a Council, likewise nominated by the Crown, would be appointed in their places. The Council would consist of eight members, appointed for eight years, two of whom would go out by rotation every year. The decision of the President would be final, but the members of the Council who differed from him in opinion would be allowed to place that opinion on record in the minutes. But for all propositions for increasing the charges upon India or its revenue, the consent of four members of the Council would be necessary. The President would be upon the footing of a Secretary of State, and the members of the Council would each have a salary of £1,000 per annum. The President, as a Cabinet Minister, would be assisted by a Secretary in the House of Commons; but the members of Council would not be permitted to have seats in that House. They must have served a certain time in India. There would be no alteration made in the patronage in India. As to the patronage at home, the writerships were now open to competition, and they would remain so. The cadetships would be equally divided between the President and the Councillors, which was very much as it was at present divided between the Directors and the Board of Control, and a certain number of cadetships would be reserved for the sons of officers who have served in India. The native troops would remain distinct from those of the Queen, but they would be put directly under the Queen's control. Auditors would be appointed to prepare yearly the statement of the Indian revenue, which would be laid before Parliament. Such were the outlines of the bill. He did not anticipate much opposition to its principle; the mind of the country was made up, and the country would be greatly disappointed if that principle was rejected. He might be met by the invariable plea of all those who wanted to get rid indirectly of what they could not oppose directly—a demand for delay. A simple form of Government would have far more chance of giving tranquillity to India than could be done by the cumbrous machine of the double government. He denied that there was any peculiarity in the Government of India which took it out of the category of the very principles of statesmanship. He would not believe that the Parliament of England was less capable of a wise administration than the Court of Directors in Leadenhall-street. Whatever had been done for India had been brought about by the discussions in that and in the other House of Parliament. It was for the civilization of the human race, and not for giving the means of life to a few members of the middle classes in England, that we were intrusted by Providence with the destinies of India. He felt sure that the proposed change would conduce to make our power more firm in India, and to the interests of its inhabitants.

Charles Dickens and Little Children.

In London there has been established an "Hospital for Sick Children." Since the institution was opened in 1852, 47,100 out patients and 1350 in-patients have been admitted, all under twelve years of age, and of the whole number, 23,500 under five. The first festival in aid of the funds was held on the 9th ult. at the Freemasons' Tavern, London.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS occupied the chair, and in giving the toast of the evening he said that from the earliest day of his life it had been one of his maxims to disbelieve the man who told him that he took no interest in children. He felt still bound to that principle by all considerations, because he knew that any heart that could toughen itself against these little people must be wanting in so many humanizing experiences as to be a perfect monstrosity in nature. [Hear.] He, therefore, when he met with the assertion—sometimes, not often—set it down as an idle word originating in a momentary languor, and meaning about as much as the assertion that this world had outgrown all the cardinal virtues. [Cheers.] He supposed it may be taken for granted that those around him, and who were assembled in the name and for the sake of children, were animated by far different feelings, and he had observed since he sat down that they were quite in a child-like state altogether, representing an infant institution, and being not yet quite a grown-up company. [Laughter, the Chairman's allusion being understood to apply to some empty seats at the lower end of the room, the occupants of which had moved up, the better to hear his observations.] A few years more would be necessary for the increase of their strength and the expansion of their figures, and then their tables, which now had a few tucks in them, would be let out, and that hall, which now fitted them so easily, would be found too tight and small for their wonderfully increased proportions. [Cheers.] But even in the present company they were not without persons who had some experience of spoiled children. He did not mean of their own of course—[a laugh]—for no one ever spoiled their own children; and he meant the disagreeable children of their particular friends. [Laughter.] They knew by experience what it was to have them down after dinner, plunging recklessly into the dessert, and with the family doctor looming darkly in the distance. [Continued laughter.] No doubt they all knew what it was to eat and see maternal disquietude painfully evoked by what he might call, after the manner of his friend Mr. ALBERT SMITH, the toilsome ascent of Miss Mary, and the irruption (cutaneous) of Master Harry. [Great laughter.] They were all painfully aware that such tiresome children would never go to bed, until at last they were carried off bawling and kicking by main force. [Great laughter.] An eye-witness had once told him that, being once in company with a learned pundit who had assembled all the distinguished philosophers of the day at his house to hear him expound his views respecting infant education and early mental development, while the pundit was laying down his principles, his little boy amused the company by plunging boldly into an apple pie, anointing his hair with the syrup, combing it with a fork, and then carefully smoothing it down with a spoon. [Much laughter.] But the spoilt children which he had to present after dinner on that day had been spoilt in a far different manner; and they were a far more numerous, and, if possible, a far more interesting class. The children to whom he alluded were the spoilt children of the poor of this great city, the children who were effectually spoilt out of this life by tens of thousands, but who in vast numbers might be preserved if they, not contravening the ways of Providence, would only help and save them. [Hear, hear.] Those two grim nurses, poverty and sickness, which brought these poor children before them that day, breathed the breath of fever over their wretched cradles, nailed up their little coffins, and piled up the earth upon their graves. Of the annual deaths in this great town the unnatural ones formed more than one-third of the whole number. [Hear, hear.] He should not ask his audience, as in the case of other spoiled children, to observe how good or how pretty they were. No, he was about to ask the charitable to observe how weak they were, how like death they were, and he should implore them by the remembrance of everything that was happy in their own infancy, to extend to these spoilt children of the poor their patronage, their succor, and their compassion. [Hear, hear.] Some time since, being in Scotland, he went with a humane member of that most humane medical profession to visit some of the poor inhabitants of the old town of Edinburg. In a close wynd, a most picturesque place—he was sorry to say that the picturesque and typus were often very nearly allied—he saw more poverty and sickness than he had ever seen within a similar space. In one wretched dwelling he saw a poor sick child cradled in an egg-box, which its mother had begged from the shop; and that little wan child, with his fevered countenance, his wasted hand, and his bright wakeful eye, was ever before his sight. He could see him at that moment, and fancied he heard him say, "Why am I lying here, shut in from the light of day, and from the play with other children?" That case was only a type of thousands occurring in London every day; and if the company he saw around him, which formed a drop of the life blood of the great public heart of the country, would only come forward, three-fourths of these melancholy cases might be annually saved. [Hear, hear.] Having described the hospital and its accommodations, the Chairman proceeded to say that the most charming essay of the immortal CHARLES LAMB represented him at his own fireside telling stories to his dear children, until suddenly the illusion was dispelled and he found they were only dream-children, the children which he ought to have had, had he not devoted his life to solitude. Now, the dream-children which he (Mr. DICKENS) would raise before every one who heard him should be the dear child that they loved, the dear child they had lost, the child they might have had, the child they certainly had then, and he would make those dream children say, "Assist those little sufferers in the hospital—assist them for our sakes." [Cheers.] And when he had impressed that vision firmly on their imagination, he should wish them suddenly to awake, and, finding themselves in the Freemasons' Tavern, at once to commence vigorously adding their names to the list of subscriptions. [Cheers and laughter.] He had now arrived at the close of his too long speech, and had only to propose "Prosperity to the Children's Hospital." [Loud cheers.]

The list of subscriptions was then read, and a collection made, the combined result being an addition of nearly £3,000 to the funds of the charity, including a donation of £500 from a lady who declined giving her name.

The chairman's health was then given, to which he briefly responded, and gave "The Ladies," without whom, he said, little could be done in this world. He had had once been reminded of all Robinson Crusoe had done in a state of single blessedness; but on a careful investigation of the authorities, that worthy had in reality had two wives.

The Reported Changes in the French Ministry.

Paris (Feb. 10) correspondence of the London Times.

The separation of M. BILLAULT seems to have produced a slight shock on nearly the whole ministerial line. Since that event, and the most unexpected nomination of a soldier to the post hitherto filled by a civilian, several of the other ministers are in a state of tremor. We have rumors of further changes, and still, we are told, the fate of M. WALEWSKI and Marshal VAILLANT, "like a clipt guinea, trembles in the scale." Whatever his opinion as to the principle of the great military division recently created, it seems Marshal VAILLANT is but half satisfied with certain details about the working of them. Each command will, as you are aware, have a Marshal of France at its head, and a certain number of Generals of Division under its immediate orders. These Generals, who commanded districts, hitherto corresponded directly on all matters relating to the service with the Minister of War. The Marshals now require that they shall correspond with themselves instead of the War Office, and to this the minister at the head of the department demurs; indeed, if such an innovation were permitted, he would be little more than a cipher. It is said, then, he has insisted that the Generals of Division shall continue, as before, to keep him informed of the state of the departments. Yesterday and the day before there were rumors that he had actually resigned, not by way of pleasantry, but very seriously indeed; and that the chances were in favor of General NEIL as his successor. It was affirmed still more positively this morning; but since the Cabinet Council, which met to-day, the report is that matters are looking better, and that the Marshal may, after all, remain at his post.

Paris (Feb. 10) Correspondence of the London News.

I believe it to be certain that Marshal VAILLANT, the minister at war, has resigned. I am informed that his successor is General NIEL, the engineer who greatly distinguished himself before Sebastopol. It is, I think, finally settled that Count WALEWSKI is to resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and go to London as Ambassador, Count DE PERSIGNY returning to Paris, in order to take his seat in the new Privy Council. In this case the new Minister for Foreign Affairs will be M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, who has lately dined three times with the Emperor. He, as is well known, is one of the most honorable and independent men that the Emperor ever had in his service.

The Conspiracy Against Napoleon.

AN ENGLISHMAN IMPLICATED AS PRINCIPAL—NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

We have already announced that one of the principals in the late attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French, is an Englishman. His name is THOMAS ALLSOP, an ex-member of the Stock Exchange. The following Bill has been publicly posted by the London Police authorities:

£200 REWARD—MURDER.—Whereas, a warrant has been granted for the apprehension of THOMAS ALLSOP, late of Nutfield, near Reigate, in the county of Surrey, and formerly of No. 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, in the City of London, and a member of the Stock Exchange, charged as accessory to the murder of divers persons (whose names are unknown) at Paris, in the Empire of France, a reward of £200 will be paid to any person or persons who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension of the said THOMAS ALLSOP. Description of THOMAS ALLSOP: Age about 60, height 5 feet, complexion fair, eyes grey, hair thin, light and turning gray, little or no whiskers, strong made, stoops [illegible] round shouldered, speaks quick; dress, dark brown dress coat, drab trowsers and black hat. The said THOMAS ALLSOP was well known at Gigger's Hotel, Westminster-bridge, and at the Jamaica Coffee-house, Cornhill, City. Information to be given at the Police station, King-street, Westminster, or at any of the Metropolitan Police stations. Metropolitan Police-Office, Whitehall place, February 11.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* furnishes the following particulars relative to the accused:

"He was the friend of SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, who lived with him at one time, and dined with him every Sunday for years. He wrote a memoir of the poet and his 'Table Talk.' LANDOR, CHARLES LAMB, and others, were his friends. I knew him well, and believed him a warm-hearted and erratic man, but of a tender heart and benevolent disposition. I cannot believe he had a guilty knowledge of the bloody intentions of ORSINI and PIERRI, but has been their dupe. His wife was a fashionable *modiste*, and had several French milliners in her employ. Her *Magazin des Modes* was at No. 260 Regent-street, and her connections were among the aristocracy. ROBERT OWEN was an intimate friend of ALLSOP, but the socialism of the latter was more of the French type. Even in theological speculations ALLSOP was more extreme than his aged friend. I did not think, however, that he would harm a worm, much less be the associate of Italian assassins. We may add that our correspondent is probably right in identifying Mr. ALLSOP, of Regent-street and Cornhill, London, with Mr. TAYLOR's correspondent and customer, as ORSINI was certainly intimate with the stock-broker. We can indorse our correspondent's opinion of his general character. His country residence was an open house for what THOMAS CARLYLE calls "political notabilities." Mr. RICHARD OASTLER and FEARGUS O'CONNOR were frequent guests at his table. One at least, if not both of the latter gentlemen, in the hour of adversity found in Mr. THOMAS ALLSOP, of the Stock Exchange, a warm-hearted and liberal friend. Such a man, however erratic, is not likely to have assisted in hatching a plot like that attributed—some say unjustly—to ORSINI, PIERRI, and RUBIO."

PIERRI has recently, it is said, made very important revelations. The return of the rogatory commission which has been sent into Belgium is waited for in order to complete the preliminary investigations and to fix the period for the trial.

A letter from Wiesbaden of the 4th inst., states that ramifications of the Pierri conspiracy have been discovered in that town. It is added that a species of projectile, such as that used in the Rue Lepelletier, was fabricated at Wiesbaden last Summer by an operative of that town. He offered it for sale to the French Minister, at Frankfort, who refused it. He then sold it to an Englishman who was passing the season at the baths. The police are collecting evidence on the subject.

Among the persons summoned as witnesses in the case of ORSINI and his accomplices in the French consular agent at Birmingham. It appears he has voluntarily offered to come to Paris to give evidence.

The Libel Trial in Belgium.

The Court of Assizes at Brabant was engaged on the 9th with the trial of the *Drapeau*, the journal accused of offensive and libellous attacks on the Emperor, on the occasion of the criminal attempt perpetrated on the 14th of January. As the writer of the article did not at first come forward, although all the world knew perfectly well that it was M. LOUIS LABARRE, the person held responsible and persecuted was M. BRISMEE, the printer.

The Court, consisting of Messrs. BOSQUET, the President, and DELCOUR and MOUREL, the Judges, was opened at 9 o'clock.

The throng was very great, and the number was swelled by not a few private agents of the French Police. No actual trial took place, for the Belgian law explicitly lays down that in cases affecting the public Press, when the author is known, the printer shall not be prosecuted. It is not the same as in France. Now, BRISMEE declared in Court who the author of the incriminated article was, and M. LOUIS LABARRE declared that he had accepted the responsibility. After this, of course, the whole affair came to a standstill, and must be suspended until the Chamber of Prosecution shall prefer an indictment against M. LABARRE. The case will come on the next holding of the assizes.

Before the proceedings commenced, M. BOSQUET, the President, sent for the reporters of the Press at Brussels to come into his private room, and there recommended them, as the conditions of their being allowed to enter the hall of trial, to observe the strictest prudence in the notes they took. On this occasion the same magistrate said he would not allow counsel to speak at all if they ventured to allude to the events of 1851 and 1852 by way of finding in them a justification of the libel.

The following is the *Drapeau's* incriminated article:

"Yesterday evening, as M. BONAPARTE was going to the opera, some projectiles were thrown at his carriage. Several persons were wounded. He himself had only his hat struck. The journals crowd upon this piece of news all the epithets they can collect—terrible, execrable, &c. Without disputing their right to designate the attempt in any way they think proper, and without discussing the sincerity of their indignation, we state to these journals that for our part we know of no attempt more terrible, more execrable, than the one which was commenced successfully on the night of Dec. 2, 1851, against the liberty and life of the French people. Yes, it is frightful to think that at the present day a people, in order to get back its liberty stolen from it by a highway robbery, should be reduced to the last mode, that of assassinating a man. But what is more frightful than to have seen a people morally and materially assassinated for the advantage of this same man! Before making ourselves the cursers of the murderers, let us be informed who is the greatest murderer, and who is the most worthy of our curses. Until then, we can only see in attempts similar to that of Thursday evening, that which is called the return of things here below, with a warning to the 'Elect of Providence' to have always present to his mind this expression of Scripture: 'He who makes use of the sword shall perish by the sword.'"

Dr. Livingstone's New Expedition.

From the London Times.

It has been announced that the vessel which is about to take out Dr. LIVINGSTONE to the southeast coast of Africa would have on board a launch of very light draught of water, provided by Government, to enable the veteran traveler to prosecute the important investigation of the Zambesi River, from the results of which so much is expected. This launch has been built by Mr. JOHN LAIRD, at his new ship-building works at Birkenhead, the material employed being the new homogeneous metal, commonly called "steel plates," manufactured by Messrs. SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL & JESSOP, of Sheffield. The great advantage of using this description of plates is that the same amount of strength is obtained as that found in the best iron plates of double the thickness, so that a vessel of a much lighter draught of water can be built, to the removal of the obstacles which have hitherto been in the way of navigating shallow rivers. After having made a variety of experiments in working this homogeneous metal Mr. LAIRD thought it might be made applicable for this purpose in the construction of adequate strength with light draught of water. The launch has been built with great dispatch, the order for its construction having been given only five or six weeks ago. For convenience of transhipment, it has been built in three sections, on a patent taken out by Mr. MACGREGOR LAIRD, five or six years ago. The centre section contains the boiler and a single horizontal high-pressure engine of 12-horse power, and the two end sections are fitted up for the accommodation of the persons engaged in the expedition. Each compartment is made secure with water-tight bulkheads. In the aft section is a neat deck-house, which will be comfortably furnished, and will have every necessary appliance for securing ventilation. The vessel is a paddle steamer, her dimensions being—length, 75 feet; breadth, 8 feet; and depth, 3 feet. She will not draw more than 12 or 14 inches, so that she is expected to be able to navigate the shallowest parts of the river. The boiler, as well as the hull of the launch, is made of these steel plates, which are only three-tenths of an inch thick. The boiler has been proved to 150 pound pressure, though it will only be necessary to work it up to 40-pound. This, we believe, is the first application of this cheap steel to boat-building purposes. If it should answer, there can be little doubt that not only vessels of a similar class will be built for the navigation of shallow rivers, but that it will also be applied to the construction of vessels of large burden. The trial trip of the little launch will be made in the Mersey on Saturday or Monday next. The expedition is expected to sail from Liverpool in a few days.

The Sea-Serpent Caught.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, who gives his name as FREDERICK SMITH, sends a letter to that journal in which he says:

"In your paper of the 5th inst., is a letter from Captain HARRINGTON, of the ship *Castilian*, stating his belief that he had seen the great sea serpent near St. Helena. His confidence is strengthened from the fact of something similar having been seen by Her Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, near the same position. The following circumstances, which occurred on board the ship *Pekin*, then belonging to T. & W. SMITH, on her passage from Moulmein, may be of service respecting this 'queer fish.' On Dec. 28, 1848, being in lat. 26° S., lon. 6° E., nearly calm, ship having only steerage way, saw about half-a-mile on port-beam, a very extraordinary looking thing in the water of considerable length. With the telescope we could plainly discern a huge head and neck, covered with a long shaggy-looking kind of mane, which it kept lifting at intervals out of the water. This was seen by all hands and declared to be the great sea-serpent. I determined on knowing something about it, and accordingly lowered a boat, in which my chief officer and four men went, taking with them a long small line in case it should be required. I watched them very anxiously, and the monster seemed not to regard their approach. At length they got close to the head. They seemed to hesitate, and then busy themselves with the line, the monster all the time ducking its head and showing its great length. Presently the boat began pulling towards the ship, the monster following slowly. In about half an hour they got alongside; a tackle was got on the main-yard, and it was hoisted on board. It appeared somewhat supple when hanging, but so completely covered with [illegible]-looking barnacles, about 10 inches long, that we had it some time on board before it was discovered to be a piece of gigantic seaweed, 20 feet long and 4 inches diameter, the root end of which appeared, when in the water, like the head of the animal, and the motion given by the sea caused it to seem alive. In a few days it dried up to a hollow tube, and, as it had a rather offensive smell, was thrown overboard.

I had only been a short time in England when the *Dædalus* arrived and reported having seen the great sea serpent—to the best of my recollection, near the same locality, and which, I have no doubt, was a piece of the same weed. So like a huge living monster did this appear, that had circumstances prevented my sending a boat to it, I should certainly have believed I had seen the great sea snake."

London Markets.

Per America.] LONDON, Friday, Feb. 12—5 P. M.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets there has been little doing this week, excepting in COTTON, which is dearer. SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE and BREADSTUFFS dull. MONEY very abundant. The Bank of England yesterday reduced their minimum rate of Discount from 3½ to 3 ℔ cent. CONSOLS close at 96@96⅛ for money, and 96¼@96⅜ for the account. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1⅝d. MEXICAN DOLLARS, 5s. DOUBLOONS, Spanish, 76s. 3d.; South American, 74s. 9d.; AMERICAN EAGLES, 76s. 2½d.

COPPER—Prices of manufactured advanced 1d. ℔ lb. on the 8th inst. We quote Sheathing 14d. Tough Cake and Tile, £117; Best Selected, £126. Yellow Metal Sheathing, 12d. ℔ lb.

COCOA—Steady. 35 bags Trinidad sold from 68s. 6d. for gray, to 92s. for fine red. 34 bags St. Lucia sold at 60s. 6d.

COFFEE—Quiet. The sales are, 244 casks, 115 barrels, and 209 bags Plantation Ceylon, at 60s.@66s. for fine fine ordinary small to middling gray, and 69s.@72s. for low middling to middling, and 74s. 6d. for good middling, peaberry 66s.@75s.; 768 bags Native Ceylon at 39s.@41s. for low ordinary unclean, and 44s. 6d.@45s. 6d. for ordinary unclean; good ordinary clean brings 54s. Foreign: 3,085 bags Brazil have been offered at auction, but the chief portion was bought in at 39s.@41s. for ordinary, and 43s.@45s. for good ordinary Rio. In floating cargoes no transactions.

CORN—The market continues very dull, and prices of Wheat remain without change. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 45s. 9d. on 103,376 quarters returned. We quote White American Wheat 45s.@48s. Red 42s.@45s. ℔ qr. American Flour 21s.@25s. ℔ bbl.

COTTON—Sales for the week 3,800 bales, at very full prices. At Liverpool there has been an extensive demand, and the sales for the week amount to 78,000 bales; prices are ⅛d. ℔ lb. higher. Middling Orleans being quoted 6 3-16 ℔ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—Gum Benjamin: 21 cases Siam sold at £2 16s.@£24 for very inferior to fine, and 257 cases Penang about half sold at £20@£7 7s. 6d. for very inferior to very good seconds. Castor Oil—491 cases, 71 casks mostly sold at 4d.@6⅛d. for straw to good firsts. Turmeric—1,040 bags bought in at 14s.@16s. ℔ cwt. Aloes—89 cases Cape sold at 12s.@40s. for very inferior to fine. Sarsaparilla—102 bales Jamaica partly sold at 1s. 2d.@2s. 4d. ℔ lb. Ipecacuanha—8 serons partly sold at 2s. 9d. ℔ lb. Cutch, 42s. Gambier, 17s. Turkey Opium, 16s.@16s. 6d. Saffron, 25s., nominal.

HIDES—The public sales comprised 129,600 pieces; for superior qualities there was more demand, at rather better rates; common sorts still very dull of sale.

LARD—Dull, and rather lower. Western in kegs 54s.

HEMP—380 bales Sunn, in public sale, partly sold from £15 5s.@£16 for middling to fair, of indirect import; the remainder held for £17. 65 tons St. Petersburg Clean were bought in at £29@£29 10s.

JUTE—Of 1,930 bales at auction, about one-third found buyers, at steady rates, viz: From £13 5s.@£14 12s. 6d. for common and middling quality, with fair to good from £16@£17 10s.

LEAD—Firm. Common Pig £22.

IRON—Welsh in fair demand at £6 10s.@£6 15s. for Rails, and £6 10s. for Bars, free on board in Wales. We quote Scotch Pig at 54s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LINSEED CAKES—In moderate demand at late quotations.

INDIGO—The quarterly sales commenced on the 9th instant, and are proceeding very flatly at a decline of 6d.@1s. ℔ lb. on October rates. 7,429 chests have passed sale, of which 4,019 have been withdrawn, 1,716 bought in, and 1,694 sold.

LINSEED—Our imports this week are 2,760 qrs., 900 from Berdianski and 8,880 from the East Indies; on the spot we quote Bombay 54s., and Calcutta 51s. Black Sea has sold at 49s., but for vessels now off the coast 50s. 6d.@51s., delivered at outports, has been paid for Marianopile; Berdianski is now held for 51s. 6d.

MOLASSES—Inquiry continues limited; 329 tcs., 42 barrels Mauritius at auction were withdrawn for want of offers. Privately 50 punchs. Antigua sold at 18s., 60 punchs. St. Kitts at 15s. 6d., and 120 punchs. Demerara at 16s.

OILS—Sperm steady at £80. Pale Seal £39, Cod £30 10s.@£31; Olive in fair demand—Gallipoli £50, Malaga £46, Mogadore £43; Linseed quiet at 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d.; Rape steady—Refined 44s., good Brown 40s.; Cocoa Nut 42s.@42s. 6d.

RICE—Quiet, and prices without improvement. The sales are 5,872 bags Bengal at 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d. for good middling to good pearly white. 1,000 bags good pinky Madras sold at 8s. 6d., and 500 bags fair pinky at 7s. 10½d., cash; 6,500 bags Necranzie Arracan sold at 7s. 4½d., cash; 7,000 bags Rangoon, price kept secret, and of 9,295 bags offered, only 1,000 sold, at 6s. 9d.; 4,500 bags Moulmein sold at 7s. 7½d.@7s. 9d., with full prompt, and 3,500 bags Ballam at 7s., for cash.

RUM—Without change.

SUGAR—The market has been without animation, and prices are 6d.@1s. lower, but to-day there is rather more demand. Of British West India 1,450 hhds. have been sold, including 300 hhds. Barbadoes, at auction, at 40s.@44s. 6d; and of 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, about two-thirds sold. Foreign—363 hhds. 25 bbls. Cuba Muscovado nearly all found buyers, at 37s. 6d.@40s. for low Brown to low Yellow, and 40s.@45s. for low to good bright Yellow: 332 hhds. 266 bbls. Porto Rico were mostly disposed of at 36s. 6d.@46s. for Brown and low Yellow, and 40s. 6d.@46s. 6d. for low to good Yellow; 254 boxes Havana sold at 41s.@44s. for low soft to good middling Yellow, and florettes at 49s. 9d.@50s. 243 boxes White Havana were bought in at 37s.@38s. (in bond,) for low to good middling. Privately, about 1,500 boxes Havana have changed hands, No. 9 to 9½ at 40s., No. 11 at 42s. 6d., and No. 12@13 at 44s.@45s.; 600 boxes No. 14 Clayed Cuba at 45s.@46s.; 900 bags low brown Siam at 36s.; also, a floating cargo of 2,740 boxes No. 11@11½ Havana, fully insured, at 28s. 6d. for an outport, and two cargoes of Mauritius at 28s.@29s. for outports.

SALTPETRE—Dull. About 2,300 bags Bengal sold privately at 31s. for 12 ℔ cent. refraction; 32s. 6d.@34s. for 9½@9 ℔ cent., and 36s. for 7 ℔ cent., nearly all for cash.

SPELTER—Firm at £27 10s. on the spot.

TALLOW—Flat. St. Petersburg Y. C., 53s. 6d. on the spot and for Spring delivery.

TURPENTINE—Nothing doing in Rough. Spirits—The demand is slack; American in casks, 36s. 6d.@37s. ℔ cwt.

TIN—Steady. We quote Blocks 120s.; Bars, 130s.; Refined, 131s.; Straits, 124s.; Banca, 126s.

TEA—The market is flat, and common Congous have declined to 1s. 1d. ℔ lb.

In American STOCKS less activity, but no change as to prices. BARING BROS. & CO.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Official Appointments—The San Vicente Prisoners—Irruption by Bandits—Manifesto of the New Government.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the schooner *Mary Clinton*, Captain RYAN, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, we have received a file of the *Heraldo*, from the City of Mexico, to the 3d inst. They are a week later than those previously received.

By the issue of the latest date, we perceive that Señor PAVON has been appointed President of the Supreme Court, and that Señor ROMERO, who had been appointed Vice-President, had died. The other members of the Court are Señors MONJARDIN, DOMINGUEZ, FONSECA, LARES, D. J. J. TORNEL, SEPULVEDA, AGUILAR and CASSASOLA, and Señor CASTILLO, Attorney-General.

The same paper states that, according to the *Diaro Official*, the express which had just arrived at the Capital had conveyed no correspondence for the Government, and that it was known that it had been detained in Vera Cruz.

The *Diario Official* contradicts a report that the prisoners in custody on the charge of committing the outrages at San Vicente had all escaped, and states that the fact was that only four of them, and those of the least importance, had escaped. The others were in rigorous confinement, and the new Government was determined to see them adequately punished.

Capt. RYAN reports that he left in port the schooner *C. B. Kassteen* discharging, and the bark *Wildfire*, to sail the next day for New-York.

A correspondent of the *Eco Nacional* writes from Cuernavaca, under date of the 29th inst., saying that some six days previously Gen. VICARIO received an express from Sr. CASTILLO, who had a force of 300 men garrisoning Iguala, notifying him that EUTIMIO PINZON, BATALLA, MARINO HERNANDEZ, and GAONA were in the neighborhood with 300 bandits. On the 23d ult. they attacked the plaza, and were gallantly repulsed three times. GAONA himself was among the killed. They then made a descent on Tepecoacuilco, which having no more than twenty men had to succumb. Assassinations and crimes of all kinds were committed there, after the place had been sacked. VICARIO had marched against them with a very strong force.

Indian outrages are reported as being as frequent as ever.

Sr. D. MIGUEL PINA has been appointed a Brigadier-General. Gen. IGNACIO MORA Y VILLAMIL has been appointed Director-General of Artillery, *ad interim*.

A list of the subscribers to a loan of $100,000, which had been effected, is published.

"Ures, the capital of Sonora, has fallen into the hands of JESUS GANDARA, it is reported, as well as Guaymas and San Blas, as already reported. The revolution is said to have been provoked by the excesses of Liberals and liberalism; and the leaders of it, it is added, will soon give in their adherence to the new Government.

The new Government has issued a long manifest to "Mexicans." As usual in all such documents, in a vast amount of verbosity—grandiloquent enough, indeed—there is a "plentiful lack" of tangibility. "Religion, union and independence" are its high-sounding watchwords; "truth and justice" are declared the bases on which it will act; and its resignation to the will of Divine Providence is devoutly proclaimed.

A decree of the 28th ult. restores to their offices all those who were removed for no other cause than that of refusing to take the oath of fealty to the Constitution of 1857. Another reëstablishes the Supreme Court as it existed in 1853. The ecclesiastical and military *fueros* are reëstablished by another. The disposal of church property, under the laws enacted during COMONFORT's administration, are declared null by others.

Señor D. BERNARDO MIRAMON has been nominated Postmaster-General.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, March 3.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Same calendar as Tuesday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Same calendar as Tuesday.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2, 476, 446, 503, 508, 487, 489, 491, 493, 497, 110, 507, 508, 509, 510. *Part II.*—Nos. 1,048, 511 to 518, 520, 521, 522, 524, 525, 425.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 31, 32, 43, 49, 57, 61, 63, 64, 74, 75.

The Seely and Jobson Contempt—Both Parties are Escorted to the Tombs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the contempt of Frederick L. Seely and David W. Jobson.—It will be remembered that Judge EDMONDS, to whom the matter was referred to take testimony as to the alleged contempt, reported that he found both the gentlemen guilty of a contempt.

Yesterday, Judge SUTHERLAND rendered his decision on the report. He reviewed the facts, and stated that he had concluded not to send the matter back to the Referee, as was desired by the counsel for Mr. Jobson. He should decide the matter on the affidavits and testimony before the Referee, and the decision would be upon those facts as shown by the parties themselves.

The case was not one of assault and battery, where the fact of who first provoked the assault might have a bearing; but it was a proceeding for contempt of Court. He did not altogether agree with the referee's report, for he thought that both gentlemen were equally to blame. Mr. Seely first called Mr. Jobson a "fellow," and there was no pretence that it was not intended as an insulting expression. This led to the excitement and subsequent disorder. Mr. Seely, as an officer of the Court, should know the respects due to it. Our privileges and rights in this country depend on the proper administration of the laws; and without proper respect being shown to our Courts of Justice, they were powerless.

He then made the following

ORDER.

Ordered, that Frederick L. Seely and David W. Jobson, both be adjudged guilty of the contempt, and that they each be imprisoned in the jail of the City and County of New-York, for the term of two days, and that a commitment issue to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

The warrant of commitment was than handed to Deputy Sheriff Crumbie, who was in Court.

Mr. Schermerhorn, counsel for Mr. Jobson, raised a point that the statute expressly provided that the Court or officer before whom a matter was pending, and in which a contempt of Court should be committed, should immediately punish the parties. The Court, he believed, had no power to arrest the parties after they had been permitted to go from the place where the alleged contempt was committed.

Judge SUTHERLAND remarked that his associates and himself had examined the law thoroughly, and were satisfied that the Court had power to punish the parties.

Mr. Schermerhorn then handed the Judge a small piece of paper, requesting him to look at it. It proved to be a certificate of Dr. Mott, stating that Mr. Jobson's health would be seriously impaired if he should be sent to prison.

The Judge said he would consider the matter.

Messrs. Seely and Jobson then left the Court-room, and were escorted to Eldridge-street Jail.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of R. H. Coburn and his creditors, for appointment of a new Trustee.—Referred to Wm. Mitchell, to inquire into the facts and report thereon.

Robert Goodenough, Jr., vs. Geo. G. Gregory.—Motion to set aside inquest denied without prejudice to a motion to open them on the merits, without costs on this motion.

Anne O. Muir vs. John Mildrum et al.—Reference ordered.

Augustus E. Noble vs. Edward Parker.—Motion denied, with leave to plaintiff to move for further security from the plaintiff, if so advised.

William Ropes et al. vs. Michael Ruff.—Motion denied. Plaintiff's costs to abide event; $10 costs.

Elizabeth Fuller vs. A. W. Turnbull et al.—Reference ordered to D. A. Fowler, Esq.

Camille Marie et al. vs. Augustus S. Doane et al.—Case settled.

In the matter of the application of Alexander Hamilton, Jr., for the appointment of Receiver, &c.—Order granted on giving security in the sum of $1,000 each.

Martin W. Brett, Exr., et al. vs. James Berrien et al.—No proof of service on Berrien and wife and Jas. Wright.

James B. Tomson vs. Jane McKeen et al.—Order appointing guardian, &c., granted.

Jane McKeen et al. vs. Jonathan Weir et al.—Order granted for guardian.

Still More of the Jobson and Seely Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Judge Brady.

After Mr. Seely had been removed by Deputy-Sheriff Veitch to Eldridge-street Jail, Mr. Clinton applied to Judge BRADY for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring him (Seely) before the Court at 2½ P. M. The writ was granted, and shortly after 3 o'clock the Sheriff produced Mr. Seeley, and made return of the commitment. Messrs. Hall and Vanderpoel appeared for the District-Attorney, as per authority filed. Judge BRADY said the only question was as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Referee, to commit, since the Act of 1857, for contempt in his presence, and whether this did not deprive the Court of jurisdiction. He would only hear Mr. Clinton on that point.

Mr. Clinton, for Mr. Seely, argued that the Court had not jurisdiction in this particular case to punish for contempt. He also contended that the commitment averred that the contempt in question was committed "in the immediate view and presence of the Court," and, being so, the contempt must be punished summarily; otherwise all jurisdiction was gone—the referee alone having the power to punish.

Judge BRADY said this was only requisite when an attachment was first taken and not on an order to show cause. And he was of opinion that the Court had not, by the statute of 1856, lost its power concurrently, and by original action to adjudicate upon contempt before referees. He was of opinion that the statute as to contempt, was properly passed upon by the Supreme Court, and therefore it would be his duty to order Mr. Seely to be remanded to prison.

Mr. Seely was in Court looking like a philosopher, and no doubt congratulating himself that he had a few hours more of liberty than Jobson had.

Before leaving the Supreme Court in the forenoon, Mr. Seely devoutly wished that he and Jobson might be placed in the same room in the prison, and left to themselves for an hour or two. Jobson took his whip to the prison with him, and perhaps might have been inclined to have tried it again on Mr. Seely, in which effort, as in Mr. Seely's rejoinder, there would have been no contempt of Court. But the authorities of the prison separated the contending parties, placing Mr. Jobson and his whip in one room, and Mr. Seely in another. Jobson, who placed before Judge SUTHERLAND a certificate from Dr. Mott that incarceration would be the death of him, was loud yesterday in his protestations that he could never survive his imprisonment.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Yesterday, a Grand Jury, consisting of the following gentlemen, was impanneled in this Court:

JOSEPH M. COOPER, Foreman.

John Axford,	Linus Scudder,
Andrew Anderson,	Elnathan Thorn,
Semon Bache,	Jacob Vanderpool, Jr.
Ebenezer Collamore,	Adolphus Andreas,
Lewis A. Carmen,	James M. Halstead,
Benj. F. Camp,	Wm. H. Lines,
John P. Emmett,	John K. Myers,
William Graydon,	John Scott,
Francis W. Lasaak,	James Salmon,
Charles E. Leveridge,	Henry L. Terbell,
Peter J. Nevins, Jr.,	Israel Underhill.

Judge RUSSELL, after the Grand Jury were sworn in, made an unusually brief charge to them, touching only on those points rendered compulsory by the statute, viz: the usury laws; extortion by public officers; the lottery and election laws; the act for the suppression of intemperance, and the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors, also the Sunday trade in liquors. On the latter head, the Judge drew the attention of the Grand Inquest to the fact that no indictment fo the sale of [illegible] on Sunday, could be made, unless the offending party had obtained a license for the sale of liquor on other days. If he had not taken out a license, he [illegible] could not be indicted for selling liquor on the Sabbath. The Judge concluded by observing that the cases to be brought before them this month, were very numerous, and that some of them would require unusual attention.

The Grand Jury then retired, and [illegible] son charged with a felonious assault and battery, with intent to take life, was placed at the bar. The history of the case is briefly this: At Tubbs Hook Mr. Watson keeps a boarding-house and sells liquor. For six weeks previous to the 8th of February, a Mr. Huntingdon boarded with him, omitting to pay his board, but as it appears, compensating for that neglect by sundry small attentions to Mr. Watson's wife, by which Watson's ire was aroused, and Huntingdon was ordered by him to quit the premises. He did so, but paid a visit there the next day, whereupon Watson peremptorily ordered him to quit. A quarrel ensued, when, as Huntingdon charged, Watson cut him on the arm with a dirk knife, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound. For the defence, it was shown that Huntingdon made the first assault by seizing Watson by the hair. The Jury, after an hour's deliberation, found Watson guilty of an assault and battery, but not guilty of an attempt to take life. Sentence was deferred.

Hugh Smith, an old man, a car-driver, residing at No. 11 Cannon-street, was charged with shooting with a pistol, on Jan. 20, at Edmund S. Collins, of No. 20 Greenwich-street, and foreman of a factory at No. 149 Cedar-street. At this factory a number of girls are employed, and among them, a short time previous to the day in question, was the daughter of the defendant, Mary Anne Smith, a pretty girl of 19 years. It had come to the ears of the defendant that his daughter was too intimate with Collins, who was old enough to be her father. Though very regular in her habits, apparently, never having staid a night from home, she suddenly disappeared, and was found in two or three days the occupant of a room at No. 9 New-Canal-street, where, it was alleged, she was supported by Collins. Accompanied by his son, the defendant Smith went on the 20th January to No. 151 Cedar-street, kept by a man named Brady, as a liquor store, and there sent for Mr. Collins, saying that a lady wished to speak with him. Collins unsuspectingly made his appearance, when he was shot, as the prosecution averred, by the defendant Hugh Smith, or, as the defence attempted to show, py his son, a boy 17 years old, who was in Court.

Edward S. Collins was the first witness called, and stated, that he was called from his office as above stated, and that, on his reaching Brady's store, he was shot by the elder Smith; the ball struck him in the left ear, carrying half of it away; thence the ball grazed the neck, passing round the neck and glancing off at the base of the skull; he swore solemnly that he had not seduced the girl Mary Anne Smith—did not decoy her from her home, and did not know where she was.

Dr. Marshall, a surgeon, deposed that he attended Collins after the assault; the wound was a simple lacerated gunshot wound; the ear was much torn; the ball entered the neck behind the ear, passed round the base of the skull, and came out at the back of the head; a very slight variation would have caused death.

William Wallace testified that he accompanied Collins down to Brady's store, when he was sent for on the day in question, and that he saw the old man fire the pistol; he could have no doubt on the subject; he was certain it was the old man who fired.

Mr. Spencer, who appeared for the defence, called *James Smith*, son of the defendant, who testified that he was 17 years old; that his father gave him a loaded pistol that morning, and took one himself; that they went to Brady's and sent for Collins; that when Collins saw his father he rushed at him with both hands extended; "Then," said the witness, "I fired at Collins to save my father's life, and also because he had seduced my sister; I said take that, you villain, for ruining my sister;" my father did not fire at all.

Mrs. Margaret Austin deposed that the girl Mary Anne Smith took a room in her house, No. 11 New-Canal-street, about six weeks before the shooting occurred; she gave her name as Miss Westfield, and represented herself to be a milliner, and a stranger in the City; she said her brother would spend evenings with her; that brother who came about seven o'clock P. M., and went away about nine, was Collins; the girl also left shortly after nine, never passing the night there; they never came or left together, and usually went up and down stairs on tiptoe; suspecting all was not right, she followed her one night to Cannon-street, and saw her enter defendant's house; she went after her and exposed her, but the girl pretended not to know her.

Mary Anne Brady, wife to the keeper of the saloon, in Cedar-street, deposed that she was present when Collins was shot. To the best of her belief, it was the boy who fired the pistol.

John Brady, her husband, deposed that after the firing he felt the boy's pistol, and it was warm; he also felt the old man's pistol, and it was cold.

Several witnesses, who had known the defendant for periods varying from 7 to 20 years, gave him an excellent character.

The Jury took some time to consider their verdict. At length they found the defendant Hugh Smith guilty of an assault only. Sentence deferred.

Great sympathy was manifested in the Court for the defendant and his son. The ends of justice will possibly be answered, if judgment be suspended altogether. His daughter is still missing, and he does not know where she is.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—MARCH 2.

Before Justices Osborn and Brennan.

There were 64 cases on the calendar; 41 prison cases, 7 suspended cases, and 16 bail cases. They were disposed of rapidly, and the Court adjourned at 11½ o'clock.

James Ryan and John Taylor, both boys, were charged with stealing, March 1, a pocket knife worth $3. *Judge Osborn*—How old are these boys? How old are you, the largest? *Agent S. P. D. Society*—Nineteen, he says. *Judge Osborn*—It can't be. We'll let them go back till Thursday.—They pleaded guilty.

Martin Meyesbeer met Samuel Hays in the street, Feb. 28, and without any provocation committed an assault and battery on him. *Counsel*—Did you push against him? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Counsel*—Were you intoxicated? *Witness*—No. *Judge Osborn*—Find him guilty, and fine him $10. *Officer*—Got $10? The prisoner shook his head. He was taken into prison.

Dominick Waters was charged by Officer James McCloud, of the Sixth Precinct Police, with keeping a disorderly house at No. 69 Park-street. *Judge Osborn*—His mother was tried for keeping the same house in the General Sessions last week.—The officer said the prisoner still kept the house and it was still disorderly. The prisoner was remanded till Thursday that further inquiries might be made.

Cornelius Sullivan, a boy, charged by Henry E. Demarest, of No. 72 Vesey-street, with stealing two small sleighs, worth $1 25, was discharged.

James Boylan, it was alleged, stole, Feb. 24, from Thomas Cosgrove, a pocket-book containing $10. *Counsel*—Mr. Cosgrove, were you a little intoxicated? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Counsel*—Do you want to press this charge? *Judge Osborn*—Well, if I was him I would, now. *Counsel*—You might suspend sentence. *Judge Osborn*—I'm not in favor of suspending judgment on a pickpocket.—The prisoner's employer testified to his good character. *Counsel*—Here's his mother, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we know what she'll say, of course. It's very natural. *Counsel*—The prosecutor is willing to let him off. *Judge Brennan*—No, he isn't. Now, don't tell that.—The prosecutor came forward and said that for the sake of the prisoner's family he was willing to let him off. The case was adjourned to Thursday.

Stephen Burns pleaded guilty to stealing a barrel of fish worth $3 50 from Smith Weeks. *Judge Osborn*—What excuse has he? What does he say, Mr. Beale? *Agent S. P. D. Society*—He says he has a large family, and his necessities compelled him. *Judge Osborn*—He stole a whole barrel of fish. One month in the Penitentiary.

Dennis Gorman, who was partially tried on Saturday on a charge of indecently exposing his person in the public streets, and remanded that further testimony against him might be procured, was again brought to the bar. *Counsel*—I say emphatically this is a conspiracy on the part of the officers. There are witnesses here who will swear emphatically that the prisoner has borne a good character.—The female witnesses who were to have appeared were not present, and attachments were issued against them. The case was adjourned to Thursday. *Judge Osborn*—I, for one, am determined that this man shall be punished if he is guilty. *Counsel*—Certainly, if he's proved guilty.

Ira Cook, John Moffat and John Watson, sailors, found guilty on Saturday of stealing a watch from Alexander Nelson, while at sea, were brought up to receive their sentence. Their counsel claimed that the larceny having been committed 1,000 miles at sea, this Court had no jurisdiction in the case

... "Counsel—Oh, well, ... Judge Osborn—The prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months each. Their counsel gave notice that he should appeal the case.

Peter Sheehan, charged with an assault and battery on Jane Blauvelt, and found guilty on Saturday, was fined $20. He could not pay it. "Let him stand committed till paid," said Judge Osborn.

William Ferrell, a boy, disturbed the congregation in a Methodist Church, on Friday, by his loud ... and talking. (Feb. 26.) The Sexton ... to him, and he assaulted the Sexton. Officer Alonzo Forbes, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested him, and he assaulted the officer. *Counsel*—Why did you make the complaint for the assault and battery on the Sexton, and not on yourself? *Officer*—Because I want to uphold public worship. The Sexton gave his testimony. *Counsel*—This ... Sir, wasn't it? *Sexton*— ... to be insulted, Sir, by you. *Judge Osborn* (to prisoner)—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Eighteen. *Counsel*—Some of the officers in the ... and elsewhere are in the habit of ... declarations here which are not true. *Judge Osborn*—Prove them untrue, then. Counsel ... a good time, and hope to do so a good many times more. *Prisoner* (sobbing)—I'll never go to church again, if this is the way I get treated for it. *Judge Osborn*—Penitentiary two months. *Counsel*—He says he went to the church, and they were all shouting, and he shouted too.—He was taken into prison.

Philip Hahn stole a pillow-case and bed-cover, value $3, from John Whitaker. Officer McCrackan, of the Fourth Precinct Police, arrested him for it. *Judge Osborn*—He isn't a bad-looking fellow. *Counsel*—He was never arrested before, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty and sentence him to the City Prison for 30 days.

Philip Donahoe was driving in a wagon down Broadway, and Henry Volk was riding in a carriage in the same direction. (Feb. 27.) Their vehicles became interlocked near White-street, they had an altercation and Donahoe struck Volk across the face with the lash of the whip. Donahoe was arrested and a charge preferred against him. For the defence it was stated that Volk struck Donahoe first. The complainant acknowledged that he raised his whip as if about to strike Donahoe, but said he did not strike him. *Judge Brennan*—I think by the complainant's own statement he committed the first assault. *Judge Osborn* (after consultation)—Well, I think the ... Judge BRENNAN don't ... we'll have to discharge the ...

... Costello, charged with an assault and battery on Patrick Rourke, was discharged, the latter failing to appear.

James Dowling, it was alleged, committed an assault and battery on Catherine Floyd, of No. 237 Elizabeth-street, last Saturday. She said she went to a grocery store to get some milk, and had an altercation with Dowling. "He up and give me a box on the left-hand side of me head. Said she," and then he give me a box on the right-hand side, and then after that I give him the contents of the pitcher I had in me hand." *Judge Osborn*—What was in it? *Witness*—Milk. *Judge Osborn*—You threw that in his face, eh? *Witness*—Yis Sir; and, Judge, ye might say ... *Judge Brennan*—Oh, you ain't hurt any; don't talk. *Judge Osborn*—Well, the testimony's about equally balanced. One says she threw a pitcher of milk in his face, and the other says it was a pitcher of beer. She looks as if she liked beer better than milk. Find him guilty and suspend sentence.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—Since noon of yesterday, 43 bbls. Ashes, 1,480 bbls. *Flour*, 10,494 bushels Corn, 2,830 bags Oats, 1,588 bags Feed, 1,553 bags Malt, 2,116 pkgs. *Provisions*, and 260 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at our quotations: Pots, $5 12½; Pearls, $5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—No important change. The demand is mainly from Southern buyers, and for small quantities. The demand from Western and local *Jobbers* is very tame, and for shipment to California and Australia a more restricted inquiry prevails. Stocks are moderate, but, as the prospects of the business are not very encouraging, many holders appear to be desirous to realize. Prices are somewhat irregular, but they show no remarkable alteration. In Boston the trade has not varied during the week. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "The business has been moderate for the season. Buyers still purchasing quite sparingly, and we look for no improvement at present. The supply of desirable goods continues small, but so far quite equal to the wants of the market, and there is also a very fair assortment to select from. Manufacturers, however, continue to work cautiously, and the present advance in Leather, which increases the cost of goods without a corresponding advance, will lead them to curtail operations still more. Among the exports of the week we notice 140 cases from this port to San Francisco, 116 cases have also been exported to the Sandwich Islands. The exports by water fall considerably short of last year." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1857.	1858.
For the the week, cases	3,506	9,396
Since Jan. 1	33,203	35,308
Total	36,709	44,704

COAL—Foreign is in light supply and fair demand, including Liverpool Cannel, at $10 75@$11, and Orrel at $9 75@$10 ⅌ chaldron. Anthracite is selling from yards at $5@$6 ⅌ ton, of 2,000 lbs. In Philadelphia, during the week, the Coal trade has been quite dull, few orders having been received. No demand prevailed for shipment. Prices have not varied. The receipts were light, and the Inquirer says that the railroads were bringing forward was mostly taken for consumption along the route of transportation. No improvement can be anticipated until there is a revival in the manufacturing and iron interests. The representatives of the various transportation companies, at their recent meeting, deemed it inexpedient to make any immediate change in the rates of freight and toll.

COFFEE—The demand is limited, and prices are unaltered. We quote Maracaibo at 11c.@13c.; Rio at 9½c.@11½c.; Bahia at 9½c.@10c., and St. Domingo at 10c.@10½c. The receipts of Rio Coffee here during the week ending to-day were 6,100 bags, and the sales amounted to 6,000 bags. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, to-day, 55,250 bags, including 30,530 bags Rio, 12,165 bags Bahia, 1,610 bags Maracaibo, and 3,985 bags Porto Rico. An invoice of 2,300 bags, ex *Hadie*, has been shipped to New-Orleans. An auction sale of 4,000 bags Rio and 1,000 bags Bahia is announced for Thursday, March 4.

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statement from Jan. 1 to Feb. 27:

	1857.		1858.	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio—bags	20,963	10,740	2,000	2,000
Other kinds	2,754	1,500	4,250	1,000
Total—bags	23,717	12,240	6,250	3,000

The receipts during February (included in the above) were only 3,600 bags, including 2,030 bags Laguayra and 1,500 bags Cape Haytien. The sales during February reached 27,350 bags, privately and by auction, including 20,718 bags Rio, 2,800 bags Cape Haytien, and 200 bags Laguayra. The closing quotations for Rio Coffee ranged from 9½c. for common to 11½c. for prime ⅌ lb.

COPPER—American has been very actively sought after, and sales have been reported, within a few days, of nearly 1,000,000 lbs., including Baltimore at 21½c.@ ... cash and 4 months; and Lake Superior at 23c.@ ... cash, with ... the stock of the latter in first hands. Holders now ask 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. higher prices for both kinds. Sheathing is also in better request, including new at 20c., old at 21½c.@24c. Taunton yellow metal 23c., and English do., nominally, 24c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The demand is quite animated, chiefly for Cotton afloat. Prices have again advanced, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bales, with nearly two-thirds of the amount in *transit*. The quotations for lots, here, include Middling at 12½c. for Upland, and 12¾c.@12⅞c. for Gulf, ⅌ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement—Feb. 23.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857 ... bales	7,819
Arrived since	1,061,900
Total	1,069,719
Exported to date	699,617
Stock on hand not cleared	380,902

DRY GOODS—The leading auction houses opened the week to-day with pretty large and well-attended sales of goods, more or less adapted to the Spring trade, which tend to the disposal of the bulk of the offerings. The prices realized were proportioned to the desirableness of the lots offered, and for the most part were quite as good as had been anticipated.

EARTHENWARE—The demand has improved, chiefly for Southern markets, but there is still some irregularity in prices. Stocks are considered ample, especially as it is not anticipated that the Spring trade will not prove very brisk. Dealers, however, exhibit much confidence, and do not seem disposed to force their supplies on the market.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales have been in active demand, within a few days past, at $1 47½@$1 50 for No. 1, and $1 ... for No. 2, ⅌ box. As much as ... have been reported sold at these quotations. Most holders ask higher rates.

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel are in pretty good demand, at firm prices. Herring are moderately inquired for at unchanged rates. In Gloucester, last week, Mackerel were in fair request ... $17 ... No. 1, and $7 ... No. ... A large portion of ... from George's Bank ... the weekly ... average quantity of Cod ...

... at $3 50 ... bbl. ... Round Fish ... Smoked ... week, ... No arrivals. Oil—but little doing; sales 30 bbls. at $12 50.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, chiefly for home use, but ... at somewhat firmer prices. Sales ... bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 25@ 4 30
Extra State	4 40@ 4 50
Superfine Western	4 25@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 10@ 7 00

Canadian Flour continues quiet, at former prices. Sales 600 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 30@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. Southern is more inquired for at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$5 25 for low mixed to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at former quotations: $3 for Jersey, and $3 40@$3 45 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $1 ... ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 3,400 bushels, including very good White Southern at $1 ...; and prime Red do. at $1 21 ⅌ bushel. Corn is depressed and drooping. Sales 28,000 bushels new crop at 66c.@68c. for Yellow and 65c.@68c. for inferior to prime White Southern ⅌ bushel. Yesterday's sales were 50,000 bushels. Rye and Barley are inactive and unaltered. Oats are in moderate request, and are worth 43c.@46c. for *Western*; 42c.@45c. for *State*; 35c.@39c. for *Pennsylvania*; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 28c.@35c. for Southern ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales have been reported in Boston of 270 bales, at 10½c., 6 months, and 650 bales at ... cash, in bond.

HAY—The market for Hay has been devoid of animation during the week. The receipts have generally been light, but the stock already in market was ample, and the *wants of buyers were not urgent*, so that the sales were restricted, and prices were rather languid, especially for bale Hay, the available supply of which was considered a heavy one, in view of the heavy present limited requirements of the trade. We quote: Common to prime Bale Hay, at 50c.@75c.; poor to prime loose Hay at 62½c.@$1; Salt Hay at 45c.@62½c. ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw was quiet throughout the week, closing with Bale at 45c.@55c.; loose at 85c.@90c. ⅌ 100 lbs.; and Bundle at $2 75@$3 50 ⅌ 100 sheaves. The sales of Hay in New-Orleans, during the week ending Feb. 22, included 1,050 bales Western at $17 75 ⅌ ton. The range of prices for *Northern, Eastern and Western was from $14@$18* ⅌ ton.

HIDES—The advanced claims of factors check operations.

HOPS—Are in request at our quotations; last year's crop at 4½c.@9c. ⅌ lb.; old, 2½c.@3½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

IRON—Continues inactive at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $24@$26, cash, and $26 50@$27 50, usual credit, ⅌ ton. In Philadelphia, during the week, 800 tons Pig Iron, mostly Anthracite, were sold at $19 ... No. 3, and $20 for No. 2, and $21 for No. 1 ⅌ ton cash. It was reported in Philadelphia that 8,000@10,000 *tons were sold, deliverable on the Susquehanna*, on terms not made public. Sales have been reported here of 2,000 tons Railroad Iron, deliverable at Elmira, N. Y., at $45@$45 25, cash, ⅌ ton.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and $1 15 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is rather brisker, but prices favor buyers. New-Orleans 26c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@32c.; *Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@26c.; Clayed Cuba* 19c.@21c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits of Turpentine has been lightly dealt in at 46c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Rosin is in good demand, including common at $1 37½@$1 50 ⅌ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—No important movements have been reported to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is held with more firmness, but is inactive. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $16 35@$16 45 for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at former rates, 5¾c.@6½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is salable and steady at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at firmer prices. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet yet firm, the transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess, and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. *Prime Mess Beef*, $21@$25 ⅌ tc. *Beef Hams*, $17 50@$19 ⅌ bbl., the latter price for lots weighed out. Butter is in good demand at firm rates—12c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6½c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, in New-York and Brooklyn, March 1, 1857.

	OLD PORK.					NEW PORK.					OLD BEEF.				NEW BEEF.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., T., W., P., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Getty's, L.—E. O. Lambert's, T.—Thompson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Parker's.

RICE—Sales have been reported of small lots of ordinary to prime, at $3 25@$4 ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in first hands, to-day, estimated at 7,000 tcs. Carolina, against 6,093 tcs. do. same time last year. In Charleston last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts, 4,139 tcs. clean, and 56,000 bushels rough; sales, 4,000 tcs. clean at from $2 87½@$3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs., and 30,000 bushels rough, for milling, at 75c.@87c., mainly at 78c.@82c. ⅌ bushel; exports, 4,171 tcs. clean, including 1,229 tcs. to New-York, and 663 tcs. to Boston—leaving on shipboard not cleared, 3,142 tcs. In Savannah last week, there were received 11,878 bushels rough; sold, 630 tcs. clean at $2 87½@$3 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs., and 1,100 bushels rough at ... ⅌ bushel; exported, 460 tcs. clean, including 344 tcs. to New-York.

SUGARS—The market is moderately active and prices are unchanged. Sales since our last 800 hhds., in lots, including Cuba, at 4¾c.@6½c.; Porto Rico at 5c.@6¾c.; and New-Orleans at 5c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. HALLER, DOW & YOUNG, Brokers, state that: "No marked change has occurred in the Sugar market since our report bearing date 16th ult., except in boxes, which we advance ¼c. The receipts have largely increased within the last week, but as yet only a small part have been landed. This, coupled with the fact that much larger supplies are near at hand, induces a dull feeling, and the market closes weak. A small invoice of new crop P. R. Molasses, prime quality, first received, sold at the extreme price of 33c. The market closes dull, and on some grades lower than at our last date."

Current Prices for Sugar in New-York, March 1, 1858.

Melado, 2c.@3½c.; Muscovado, 4½c.@6½c.; New-Orleans, 4¾c.@7c.; Porto Rico, 5c.@7c.; Curacoa, 5c.@5¾c.; Nos. 7 to 9 D. S.; Brown Havana, 6c.@6½c.; Nos. 10 to 12 D. S.; Yellows, 6½c.@7¼c., Nos. 13 to 16 D. S.; Florettas, 6c.@6½c.; Nos. 17 to 19 D. S.; White, 8¼c.@9c., Nos. 20 to 22 D. S.

New-York Sugar-trade Statistics March 1, 1858.

	Stock Feb. 14.	Imports Feb. 16 to 28.	Sales Feb 16 to 27.	Stock Mch. 1.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds.	2,663	4,000	2,000	—
New-Orleans, hhds.	4,662	7,000	3,100	—
Porto Rico, hhds.	120	200	200	12,195
Melado, hhds.	3,170	2,150	1,400	5,900
Havana, boxes	3,600	4,400	4,500	3,715

Stock of Sugar in Philadelphia, March 1, 1858.

Cuba, hhds.	372
Porto Rico, hhds.	263
New-Orleans, hhds.	764
Total	1,399
Boxes	701

... Valencia ... at former quotations.

TOBACCO—More has been done in Kentucky, but ... Sales since Friday 105 hhds. Kentucky, 11c.@ ... 270 bales Havana and 125 bales Yara on private terms, ... Florida at 15c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 22½c. cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued heavy and languid. For Liverpool, Cotton, ¼d.@3-16d. ⅌ lb. Flour, 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., Grain 4½d.@5d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ⅌ bbl. Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods 17s. 6d.@20s. ⅌ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 3s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ⅌ tc., Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 20s. @25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

BELLEMAEP & KITCHING'S WOOL CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1, 1858.

During the month of February there were less transactions with us in Wool than in the month previous, although the sales at Philadelphia and Boston are said to be larger. Prices have somewhat receded for most kinds of domestic fleece and even pulled wools. The dullness of the market has continued, and opens with the same appearance this month. Prices are lower than expected, and it seems very doubtful if the new clip can be purchased low enough to be able to sell for a small profit at our present low rates. Even for Ohio fleeces of the next clip, 25c. ⅌ lb. on an average, we think would not pay. Under such circumstances we may look for a better demand from our manufacturers, who have the market to themselves, without a competition from speculators. Some of the manufacturers have been purchasing on their own notes at six months, at from 3c.@5c. ⅌ lb. higher prices than the ruling ones. Most buyers at present pay cash, or give City acceptances, *and deriving a benefit therefrom, will command* the market for some time to come. The most important sales have been of the finest grades of fleece, they being found much cheaper comparatively than the medium and low qualities. There is but a very small stock of the lower grades, but also less inquiry, for the reasons just named. Our stock of domestic fleece, in general, is somewhat less than it was a month ago, but the larger portion of it being held above the ruling *market rates, has caused buyers to lay in their supply* in our neighboring markets, where they met with ready sellers—the same disposition is prevailing still. The stock of pulled wool has somewhat accumulated, and a good selection without advanced rates, will attract buyers. California wool sold pretty largely, and in most cases a little better, with the exception of the low lots mixed with Mexican, the sale of which continues heavy. In foreign wool the market has been extremely quiet, and there has been no sales worthy of note. The inactivity in foreign wools cannot last much longer, and either the manufacturers will improve their offers, or sellers will reduce prices to meet them. *The stock of foreign wools, principally low grades, is large, and offers a good selection.* Our manufacturers, however, are all complaining of the Spring trade in woolens, the effect of which is evident by the spirit in which they enter the wool market. We have been advised of the unsatisfactory settlements of old indebtedness by purchasers from the interior; this, with the reëstablishment of confidence of credit, moves the wheel rather slower than we anticipated. The last news from Europe is more favorable. The public sales at Liverpool had given better satisfaction for fine and well conditioned wools, than for the low and poor qualities. The former sold at an advance of ½d.@1½d. ⅌ lb., *very readily, while* the latter grades were mostly withdrawn for want of buyers, even at the reduction of 1½d.@2½d. The London auction sales of Australian and Cape wools was to commence on the 25th of February, and it is expected will rule in price about 1d. ⅌ lb. higher than in November and December last.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Africa.) NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 16th ult., ⅌ *Arabia*. Subsequently, with light receipts, and an improved demand for the home trade and on speculation, prices improved 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., which advance has however been partly lost, owing to the falling off in the home demand and the existence of little export inquiry. Superfine State, $4 25@4 30 ⅌ bbl.; Extra do. $4 35@$4 60; fair to good grades Extra Ohio $4 90@$5 10. Southern, mixed to good brands, $4 50@$5 20 ⅌ bbl.; Favorites and Extras, $5 25@$6 35; Gallego & Haxall, $8 25@$8 35. Canadian superfine, nominal, $4 30@$4 40; Extras, $4 50@$5 50.

WHEAT—Little change is to be noted in our market during the past fortnight. Shippers have held aloof, and for milling very moderate purchases have been made. In prime qualities, some improvement has been realized, owing to the very limited supply of desirable parcels. Common to Choice White can be quoted $1 20@$1 45 ⅌ 60 lbs.; Good to Prime Southern Red, $1 15@$1 25 ⅌ 60 lbs. Fair to prime Western, do. $1 10@$1 18; do. Spring, nominal, 90c.@$1 02.

INDIAN CORN—Has been in moderate supply and fair request for export to Great Britain, &c., and for home consumption. Prices have slightly fluctuated, closing as follows: Southern White, 67c.@69c. ⅌ 56 lbs.; do. Yellow, 67c.@68c. Old, scarce and nominal.

RYE—In fair request for milling and distilling, closing quietly at about previous quotations—69c.@72c. ⅌ 56 lbs.

FREIGHTS—Are in a measure nominal. To London, Flour 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 7d.@8d. ⅌ bushel. Liverpool, Flour 1s. 9d.@1s. 10d.; Grain 4½d.@5½d. ⅌ bushel. Havre, Flour 50c.@60c. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 13c.@15c. ⅌ bushel. Marseilles, Flour 90c. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 16c. ⅌ bushel. Barcelona, Flour 90c. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 16c.@19c. ⅌ bushel. Lisbon, Flour 80c.@90c. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 16c.@19c. ⅌ bushel.

EXCHANGE—On London, bankers' bills, 109@109¼.

Live Stock Market Reports.

LOUISVILLE MARKET, Tuesday, Feb. 23.—The market has been more brisk this week than for some time past, with a good and steady demand for well-fatted cattle at 3½c.@3½c. gross weight, and a few extra at 3¾c. Common are slow of sale at 2½c.@3c. DUFFIELD & Co. are buying for packing, and calculate to keep on as long as the weather will permit.

Hogs are in good demand at 4¼c.@4½c. gross.

No Sheep offering. There is a good demand for shipping and good lots sell at $4 50@$5 ⅌ head.

The receipts of stock for the past week have been as follows: 176 cattle, 146 hogs and 15 sheep. Left over unsold, 30 cattle.

Hogs Packed at and near Louisville during each of the four Seasons.

RECAPITULATION.

	No. Hogs.	Av. Wt.	M. Pork, bbls.	Lard, lbs.
1857-8	303,806	202.20	32,310	8,753,000
1856-7	246,830	193.25	62,030	7,087,201
1855-6	332,364	200.56	86,020	11,060,360
1854-5	253,795	188.10	65,102	8,015,340
1853-4	407,675	211.14	124,079	15,847,266

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—IF A. F. HOLT, TAILOR, IS STILL living in this City, or if he has departed this life, his widow or children may hear of something to their advantage by calling on the subscriber at his office No. 17 Broadway. GABL. FRANCHIER.

WANTED TO ADOPT—AN INTELLIGENT female child, from three to five years of age. An orphan, and of American parents, preferred. Address A. P. S., *New-York Times* Office.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

POPULAR AND SCIENTIFIC LECTURE.—The Physiology and Psychology of Alcoholic Stimulants, by Rev. S. H. ... on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, 1858, in the Washington-av. M. E. Church, for the benefit of the Nathan Bangs Mission Church. Talented singers have volunteered their services for the occasion, and will perform several choice pieces. Cards of admission 25 cents each. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets may be had at the following places: V. H. BABCOCK, No. 206 Fulton-st.; B. L. CORNELL, No. 323 Fulton-st.; VAIL'S Confectionery, Fulton-av., and Carlton-av.; SOUTHER'S Grocery, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.; Mr. WALTERS' Grocery, Fulton-av.; W. S. P. DAVIS, corner Classon and Fulton avs.; Mr. HENDRICKSON, Fulton-av.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, AT THE request of many of his friends, will deliver an ADDRESS entitled "AN EVENING AT HOME:—OLD SCENES AND FACES OF THE OLD LAND," at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at HALL'S, No. 239 Broadway; HAVERTY'S, No. 110 Fulton-st.; DUNIGAN'S, No. 371 Broadway, and at the Rooms, which open at 7. The Lecture will commence at 8.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—LEONARD WRAY, Esq., will deliver his last Lecture on *Jute*, in the lecture-room Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission 50 cents. For sale at the Library, the down-town office, (No. 16 Nassau-st.,) and at the door. HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED at Hope Chapel, opposite the New-York Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1858, at 7½ o'clock, by R. H. SHANNON, Esq.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the principal music, bookstores, &c.

Subject: *Kansas—Its Position, Prospects, Soil, Productions, and Advantages for Business, Investment and Settlement.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON DIVISION NO. 4, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, will hold their 15th Public Anniversary Meeting at the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 3, 1858. Rev. Dr. KENNEDY and Rev. J. S. INSKIP will address the meeting. Doors open at 7; exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Committee. The Order in General are respectfully invited to attend.

ANNIVERSARY OF OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, NO. 31, I. O. O. F.—The members of this Lodge are requested to meet at the Lodge-room No. 300 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating our Eighteenth anniversary. JOHN GANTHRIE, PHILO VOSBURGH, R. A. ADAMS. } Committee.

THE N. Y. DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THE regular semi-monthly ... will be held at No. 32 Bond-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The profession are invited to attend. J. G. AMBLER, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

... Manager.

This morning at 9 commences the sale of the $1 50 and ... reserved seats of all the three tiers ...

TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) March 3, at 7½ o'clock, doors open at 6½ o'clock.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

Second appearance of Mme. D'ANGRI as the Princess.

CARL FORMES

in his great rôle of Bertram.

LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI,

LABOCETTA, CARL FORMES.

The sale of tickets commences this morning.

THE HUGUENOTS,

To be produced in the month of March.

The "Huguenots" have been in preparation for upwards of three months. Over two hundred persons are employed in getting this Opera up. The Direction believes that, through unremitting labor on his part, and on that of the artists and the employees, he will be able strictly to fulfill the tempting promises held out in this announcement:

SYNOPSIS OF THE MISE EN SCENE.

1. Five new scenes, painted by Allegri, Calyo and Heister, being principally copies of those used in Paris at the Imperial Opera House.

2. About three hundred dresses; part of which have been made in Paris, by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings; they will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place (1572.)

3. A regular chorus of seventy, instead of the usual number of thirty five.

4. In the conjuration scene (in which the destruction of the Protestants is plotted by the Catholics) an extra chorus of one hundred and thirty will be added; thus making the united choral force two hundred strong, being the largest number ever employed in any Opera House of Europe or America.

5. The regular Orchestra of sixty, instead of the usual number of forty, to which will be added in the third act, when the Queen and her ladies of honor arrive on horseback, an extra band of twenty.

6. A cast complete in every particular, comprising the talents of La Grange, D'Angri, Sietenburg, Tiberini, Gasaier, Taffanelli, Rosco, Pikaneso, Dubreul, Beutler, Oehrlein, Barratini and Carl Formes, who will sing the most important part of Marcel, the Huguenot, which, jointly with that of Bertram, in "Robert le Diable," is considered his greatest part.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

PRODUCTION OF ANOTHER FAVORITE DRAMA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1858,

Buckstone's beautiful three-act drama of

GREEN BUSHES;

OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Connor O'Kennedy (his first appearance here) ... Mr. H. F. Daly

George ... Mr. Stoddart ... Mr. Peters

Grinnidge ... Mr. Jefferson ... Mr. Martin

Dennis ... Mr. Burnett ... Mr. Duncan

Miami, Huntress of the Mississippi ... Miss Laura Keene

Madame St. Aubert ...

Nelly O'Neil, (with song and dance) ... Miss Polly Marshall

Geraldine ... Virginia G. Howard

Tigertail ... Mrs. H. B. Phillips

After which the peculiar and laughable farce of

AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

Polly Crisp, with a song ... Miss Polly Marshall

MR. H. A. PERRY, the accomplished young American light comedian, is engaged to the company, and will appear next week.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

STARTLING AND BEAUTIFUL

combination of transcendent and unusual attractions, for the

BENEFIT OF LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD.

WEDNESDAY (March 3) AFTERNOON.

On which occasion will be presented THREE EXCELLENT PIECES, with LITTLE CORDELIA in the leading characters of each.

MRS. CHARLES HOWARD,

the distinguished artiste and vocalist, in

TWO PIECES THIS EVENING.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, for the BENEFIT OF LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD first time here of a new comic drama, THE PAGE OF HISTORY. Jean Velasques, Little Cordelia; Count Virsaki, Mr. G. C. Howard; Princess Potiskara, Mrs. G. C. Howard. After which a Dance, followed by THE POOR CHILD OF NEW-YORK. Little Katy, Little Cordelia Howard. To conclude with THE ACTRESS. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—THE SOMNAMBULIST; or, THE VILLAGE PHANTOM. Ernestine, Mrs. Chas. Howard. Dance. To conclude with the laughable sketch entitled JENNY LIND. Jenny Lind, Mrs. Chas. Howard.

ANOTHER LEDGER STORY IS BEING DRAMATIZED for this Establishment, viz: Mrs. Southworth's fascinating BRIDE OF AN EVENING. The inimitable and immensely attractive AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens; the Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual by visitors. Admission, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. ... Sole Lessee.

Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company

NEW ENGAGEMENTS

THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, March 3.

The greatest equestrienne in the world,

MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE.

The great Californian equestrian,

MR. JAMES MELVILLE.

GRAND COMBINATION.

FIVE GREAT BARE-BACK RIDERS.

Doors open at ...; to commence at 7½.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1858.

Will be acted the nautical Drama entitled

CAPTAIN KYD;

OR, THE WITCH OF HELL-GATE.

Previous to which the favorite Drama of

THE ADOPTED CHILD.

To conclude with the drama of

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILE;

OR, THE REIGN OF TERROR.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

The entertainments will commence THIS EVENING with the Drama entitled

NEW-YORK GIRLS AND BROOKLYN BOYS.

Volatile Basket, Mr. H. Allen; Mrs. Mellows, Mrs. Nichols.

To be followed by the Equestrian Burlesque, entitled

HERNE THE HUMBUG.

To conclude with the Farce of the

YANKEE HEIRESS.

MRS. McMAHON, BY REQUEST, WILL give a series of readings from Shakespeare in the neighboring cities. The first one at Jersey City, at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING, in the New Metropolitan Hall. The second at the Library Hall in Newark, New-Jersey, at 8 o'clock, on MONDAY EVENING, March 8. The third at the Brooklyn Athenæum, of which due notice will be given. Mr. ... selections, as it will be her first appearance in these places. Admission to each reading, 50 cents.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857-58.—The third Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, 1858, at the Academy of Music. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mme. D'ANGRI, Messrs. WM. MASON, Piano, and X. KIEFER, Clarionet. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway and M. Walker, No. 161 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert, will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE

HOLY FAMILY,

(belonging to the Bromond family,)

Is now on exhibition at the

FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.

GOUPIL & CO.

Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

RYE'S GALLERY OF

OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,

ON EXHIBITION AT THE

ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 548 BROADWAY,

From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

MURILLO'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Exhibition will close on Saturday, March 6.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 353 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Stone and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Pieta, &c. are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

Dunlap & Co.'s Steamship Exchange,

No. 19 William-st., New-York, March 2, 1858.

TO PASSENGERS PER STEAMER ERICSSON FOR THE VOYAGE UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The Ericsson will leave New-York on SATURDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M., for the voyage as per programme heretofore issued.

A payment of $200 per passage is required to be made at the office, to secure berths. The choice will be given in the order of payment.

For the information of those not acquainted with the plan of the voyage, the following statement is repeated:

She Ericsson will leave New-York May 1, 1858.

Touch at Gibraltar, and lie one day.

Touch at Malta, and lie two days.

Touch at Alexandria, and lie eight days.

Touch at Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) and lie fifteen days.

Touch at Constantinople, and lie six days.

Touch at Athens, and lie three days.

Touch at Naples, and lie five days.

Return, reaching New-York about August 10.

The time of stopping at Alexandria will be ample for passengers to go up to Cairo by rail, visit the Pyramids and Sphinx, and have four days in the bazaars, &c., of Cairo.

The fifteen days at Jaffa will afford an opportunity of going to Jerusalem.

The party will have ample time to visit all the Holy Places in and around Jerusalem, Bethany, Bethlehem, Jericho, the Jordan and Dead Sea.

The voyage up and down the Archipelago and the Dardanelles will be by many of the famous isles of Greece—Crete, Rhodes, Patmos, Samos, Lesbos, Tenedos; and along the coast of the Troad, by the graves of Achilles ...

At Constantinople and Athens the time given will be ample to see all that travelers can desire.

If there be quarantine at Naples, the steamer will only touch to land such passengers as may desire to leave her there.

Passengers will make their home on the steamer in all the ports. The table will be always well supplied.

Steamer fare for the entire trip, $300.

Children from six to twelve, occupying seats in their ... half price.

Servants, $175.

... DUNHAM & CO.,

No. 19 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROGRAMME

OF THE

GRAND MILITARY, CIVIC AND FANCY DRESS

CHARITY SOIREE,

To be given at the

CRYSTAL PALACE,

On the evening of

April ..., 1858,

In aid of

THE HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The magnificent edifice constructed for the exhibition of the World's Fair, known as the Crystal Palace, covering an area of three acres and capable of accommodating a concourse of twenty thousand people, has, by consent of the Board of Trustees of the American Institute, been engaged by the Committee as the most suitable building in New-York wherein to give

A COLOSSAL FETE

In aid of

The Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society.

The executive officers of this Society are now distributing thousands of bread tickets among the poor of New-York, and it is for the purpose of enabling them to meet the demands made upon their funds that the officers and trustees of the Society and the Managing Committee of the Great Calico Dress Soirée have resolved to give ANOTHER ENTERTAINMENT, which they will use every exertion to make

THE GREATEST SOIREE DANSANTE

AND

PROMENADE CONCERT,

A LA MUSARD,

ever given in the United States.

It may naturally be inferred that the brilliancy of the *coup d'œil* in such a locality will attract immense numbers of spectators, and for these the Committee will provide ample accommodations in the galleries, where there will be no dancing. The period fixed for this *fête*—the middle of April—will meet any objections that might be urged to the selection of this magnificent and capacious ball-room on the score of the weather. By that time the severity of the season will be almost entirely abated; and should that not prove to be the case, the abundant use of stoves, and the heat produced by five thousand jets of gas, will raise the temperature to any point that may be required. One difficulty which has heretofore stood in the way of warming the Palace will be removed by the Committee, and that is a reconstruction almost of the floor, which has been objected to because of the interstices between the planks. Indeed, every difficulty that may stand in the way of the Committee at present will be removed, and the Palace will be made the most commodious, comfortable and elegant ball-room in the country. The supper saloon, extending over the machine arcade, will be thrown open its entire length, 500 feet, and will amply accommodate the guests of the night, while the ladies' *dressing-rooms will be furnished with every requisite to* make the fair occupants as comfortable as they would be in their own drawing rooms. Nor will the gentlemen have sought to complain of in their different departments.

To make this great charity still more interesting to all who participate in it the Committee have determined to

GIVE A NUMBER OF BREAD TICKETS TO ALL WHO PURCHASE TICKETS FOR THE SOIREE;

thus enabling each patron of the Ball to aid the Society in a profuse and wide-spread distribution of bread among the poor.

This practical method of combining amusement and charity affords a double pleasure to the alms giver, and *confers many a comfort upon the needy and deserving* recipients, which they would not otherwise enjoy.

THE BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION

PRODUCED BY

FIVE THOUSAND JETS OF GAS,

the superb additional chandeliers which will be used for the occasion, the regimental and company colors and uniforms, the banners, national flags and standards, an unprecedented concentration of beautiful military paraphernalia, the profusion of rich and original decorations, *designed by the Committee; the banners, insignia* and emblems of various societies, together with the full magnificent ball-room dresses, the varied and pleasing costumes of all nations and periods, the representations of celebrated personages, the music and dancing, and the thousand *gay and gorgeous phases of a chaste and elegant carnival,* such as could only be witnessed in the United States,

AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

OF THE

GREAT METROPOLIS OF THE UNION,

Will combine to form

A FAIRY SPECTACLE

OF UNPARALLELED GRANDEUR AND MAGNIFICENCE.

When, to these inducements, we add the profounder *consideration of the noble cause held in view,* it is believed that a community, acknowledged to be as generous as any in the world, will respond most cheerfully and liberally to the efforts of the Committee to make the CHARITY SOIREE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE an event which shall prove to be an honor to our City, its soldiery and civilians.

Further particulars, Committee, &c., will be published in a few days.

By order of the Committee.

S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

Rooms of the General and Executive Committee corner of Prince-street and Broadway.

MONTHLY HOP! HOP!! HOP!!!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!!

At Mme. SAUVAGEAU'S Dancing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.) Admission 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE—IN MADISON, IND.—The Crooked Creek Starch Factory, situated in Madison, Ind., will be sold on the 21 day of April, 1858, on foreclosure of mortgage. This establishment is in perfect order, and the machinery all new. The buildings are of brick, large and convenient and eligibly located. Madison is situated on the Ohio river, 100 miles below Cincinnati, is the terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, has a population of 15,000; is supplied with gas and water-works, and in addition to its business advantages is remarkably healthy. On a small capital $20,000 can be cleared annually. The largest part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Title perfect. For information, apply to JOHN WARNE, No. 262 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to T. T. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Madison, Ind.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first-class Grocery; it is located in one of the best places for business in the City, one door from Bleecker, in Carmine-st. The stock is small and well selected. Will be sold at a fair valuation or as it stands. The subscriber, having two stores, will sell one low, as he is unable to pay proper attention to both. SAMUEL CURRAN.

HOTEL TO LET.—ALL THE UPPER PART OF premises Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway; being about 40 rooms; suitable for a hotel or boarding house. Rent moderate to a responsible tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to W. S. WHITNEY, Lovejoy's Hotel, or W. P. EARLE, Earle's Hotel.

FARMS, LAND, VILLAGE AND CITY PROPERTY, MILLS, COUNTRY SEATS.—$300,000 worth, unincumbered, to exchange for property in or near New-York. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, agent and auctioneer, No. 64 Fulton-st.

A RARE CHANCE—IF SOLD BEFORE FRIDAY—a News Depôt and route for $75. None but parties with the cash need apply. C. J. OWEN, Corner of Spring and Sullivan sts.

FAMILY GROCERY FOR SALE—ONE doing a good business and well located for a largely increased trade. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TUBE WORKS (wrought iron) in the City of New-York. Orders for $10,000 worth of pipe on hand. Address Box No. 4,080 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD, WITH FIXTURES, &c., with lease of same for years. Inquire No. 754 Washington-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A DEFICIENCY EASILY REMEDIED.

"She wore a wreath of roses
On the night when first we met"—
But then I saw no jewels gleam
Amid her curls of jet.
I saw the great deficiency,
In spite of her bright eyes,
And thought, "To RANNEY'S I will go,
And get some brilliant prize."
I bought a book,—'twas splendid,
And then a Gift received;
How bright it gleamed upon her form
Would scarcely be believed.
When next I saw her, blithe and gay,
I did perfection see,
Arrayed in presents from Broadway—
TWO HUNDRED NINETY-THREE.

No lady is complete in her toilette, and no gentleman is perfect in his *tout ensemble*, without some elegant article of ornament, sure to be received as an accompaniment with any of the popular books sold at the Great American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues sent free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

NAUTICAL ROUTINE.

SHORT RULES IN NAVIGATION;

BY

ANALYTICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL MINDS,

UNDER PRACTICE.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

HENRY SPEAR,

No. 133 Pearl-st., and No. 86 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.

From the Boston Journal.

This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.

Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address D. KIMBALL & CO., Publishers, Providence, R. I.

FOR THE GREAT TALE OF THE SEPOYS; OR, HIGHLAND JESSIE OF LUCKNOW, see the NEW-YORK PRESS of this week, now ready. Office No. 211 Centre-st. DEXTER & BRO., Agents.

GOLD WATCHES AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Just received, gold hunting-case English patent levers, $35, and all other styles equally low.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,

Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall st., second floor.

FOR SALE—BOARDMAN'S IMPROVED STEAM Boilers, at $35 per horse-power, including patent. These boilers save 40 per cent. in fuel; are safe and durable. The improvement can be applied to common cylinder boilers. State and County Rights for sale or exchange. Boilers and engines furnished to order. H. BOARDMAN, No. 36 Broadway, N. Y.

FINE ARTS.—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A collection of fine Paintings, amongst which is the great national subject of "Washington and Lafayette at the Siege of Yorktown," which has never been exhibited in this country, and which would be very suitable for some military armory or club. Inquire every day, from 2 till 5 o'clock, at Mr. LEGRAND'S Studio, No. 599 Broadway.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS.—... engravers' ruling machines, ... and light work done at low prices, at J. ... No. ... Fine-st., New-York City.

FOR ADOPTION.—WANTED TO GIVE IT AWAY ... to some respectable lady, a nice healthy baby ... months and two weeks old. Call at No. 369 Varick-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Corner ... New-York,

Offer a large assortment of

THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

RARE BARGAINS.—AT ... A varied assortment of second-hand Pianos ... $75 and $100. New rosewood 7½ octave ... $250 and upwards. Also a ... own manufacture, fully warranted ... for a short time only. ... No. 8 and 10 Bible House, ...

SPLENDID FIVE 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, elegant case and ... with modern improvements, made by one of the best makers, fully warranted, cost $475, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. ... street.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., ... invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the best and greatest improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. LINDEMAN & SONS, No. ... Franklin-st., near Broadway, ... a general assortment of pianos, finished in the best style, with all the modern improvements, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE—A MAGNIFICENT piano-forte rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. ..., No. ... West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second hand, to let or for sale ... installments, at their manufactory, ... 2d-av., corner of 21st st., New-York, by J. H. ...

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers ... warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway ... assortment of instruments may be found, ... of our own manufacture. Warranted in every ...

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CARVILLE'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 346 BROADWAY, is a practical agency for supplying schools and academies with competent teachers, tutors and governesses; also, with books, pupils, &c., ... with school circulars ... A gentleman thoroughly ... German, for an academy; also, some other teachers. For sale—A small girls' day-school; income, $500; price $175 cash. SMITH & BOYD.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted many years ... to the study of music, offers her services ... ledge to those desirous of acquiring a ... of the "piano." $30 per quarter ... taught, if desired. Address Miss ..., Post-Office.

SCHOOL AGENCY—AT CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park row, New-York. All ... in this department, with teachers, ... such as obtaining teachers for schools and ... schools for teachers, will be ... without charge.

$5 FOR TEN ONE-HOUR ... DOING LESSONS, AND NO EXTRA ... Double entry book-keeping day and evening ... parlors for private instruction. Apply ... Rooms, No. ... Broadway. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS, IN ONE QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—... Conversation Classes at No. 321 ... JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils ... late, and answer in French to the questions ...

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, some pupils for instruction in English, French, German, Italian, and Drawing. Unquestionable references given. Address ... No. 3,085 Post office, New-York.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer Term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 318 4th-st., corner of Washington-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. ... GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also a class for little boys. No. 7 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either of the above branches. The best references given. Address M. W., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MASTER TO GIVE lessons on the flute. Good and ... terms ... preferred. For further particulars address ... Box No. ..., Jersey City Post-Office. Good references required.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON.

New-York, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON, EDWARD H. MANN, CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON, CHARLES T. GRIFFITH, D. B. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. DIXON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... DIXON is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. JOSEPH DIXON, ...

Jersey City, March 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of JOSEPH DIXON & CO., and will continue the business of manufacturing Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles.

JOSEPH DIXON,

ORESTES CLEVELAND.

Jersey City, March 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MORRIS & KEELER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. B. Keeler will settle the affairs of the late firm. MRS. S. MORRIS, D. B. ...

New-York, March 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of KEELER & BAKER, for the purpose of ... Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, at the old office, No. ... East ...-st. D. B. KEELER, Jr., WM. D. BAKER.

New-York, March 1, 1858.

PARTNERSHIP.—JASPER CORNING, OF THE late firm of Corning & Co., has formed a copartnership, this day, with his son, EDWIN CORNING, under the firm of JASPER CORNING & SON, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Mercantile Paper, Bonds and Mortgages, ... commission, at No. 68 Wall-st. JASPER CORNING, EDWIN CORNING.

March 1, 1858.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CANDEE, MERRILL & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and the business is to be continued by W. V. R. ARNOLD and ALFRED E. CANDEE, ... of them solely.—New-York, Feb. ..., 1858.

W. V. R. ARNOLD, ... WM. H. MERRILL, ... JULIUS A. CANDEE, ALFRED E. CANDEE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the style and firm of ... ATHERTON, will continue the Piano-forte and ... business at the old stand of G. S. Demarest, No. ... way. G. S. DEMAREST, ... ATHERTON.

New-York, March 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM F. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the ... No. ... Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM F. MILLER & CO.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION PRAYER-MEETING WILL BE held daily (Sundays excepted) in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., from ... o'clock P. M., and to be continued one hour. All persons are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend. The exercises will be conducted in like manner with those established in other churches.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THERE will be preaching in the Church ... EVERY EVENING ... o'clock ...

A ... All kinds of ...

MINERVA SEWING MACHINE—Manufacturers' price for the ... $1 50; the MINERVA do. ... the cost to night ... Office No. ... Broadway ...

FINE ARTS.—A SPLENDID COPY OF THE celebrated Painting, Cole's Voyage of Life, the ... one of the originals and ... worth ... For sale ... a bargain, the owner ... Europe. Apply to ... at the American Art Gallery, No. ... Broadway, opposite ...

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning [illegible] Two Cents; served to [illegible] week; mailed [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; [illegible] Twelve Dollars; twenty [illegible] Twenty Dollars. [illegible]

[illegible] in advance.

[illegible] to be addressed to the "New-York Times."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Italian Opera—[illegible]

[illegible] THEATRE, Broadway—Afternoon and [illegible]—Madame Louise Pomeraine—Van Amburgh's [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—[illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—[illegible]—An Unprotected Female.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—[illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Captain Kyd—The [illegible]—Destruction of the Bastille.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—The Somnambulist—[illegible]—Afternoon—The Page of History—The [illegible] of New-York—The Admiral.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	5½ P. M.
[illegible] Way Mail	5½ A. M.
[illegible] Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible] through Western Ohio	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
[illegible] Boston, &c.	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.......March 3
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall......March 5
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall...March 10

[illegible] The European Mails by the steamship Africa will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the bill which has already passed the House, making an appropriation to enable the President to carry out the treaty stipulations for the abolition of the Sound Dues, was passed. Mr. Houston introduced his bill, already noticed, providing for the raising of volunteers. Mr. Douglas' resolution, calling for information on Kansas affairs, was taken up, and he proceeded to show the necessity for its passage. He denounced Gen. Calhoun, alleging that he was in the city endeavoring to force the Lecompton Constitution through by withholding the facts and making contradictory statements. Mr. Douglas was cut short in his remarks by the arrival of the hour for the taking of the special order, the bill for the admission of Kansas, which was discussed by Mr. Collamer, in continuation. Mr. Seward has the floor for to-day. In the House, the motion to reconsider the vote referring to the Committee of the Whole the Senate bill authorizing the President to reinstate any officers affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board, was debated all day without any vote being taken.

Nothing of special importance was done in the State Senate yesterday. The Metropolitan Police Repeal bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. In the Assembly, a development of [illegible] interest to the citizens of Brooklyn was made. Mr. Duryea moved for a Committee of Conference to meet a similar committee of the Senate on the Brooklyn Local Assessment. Mr. [illegible] moved an adherence to the bill as passed by the Assembly. Mr. Dayton sustained Mr. [illegible]'s motion, declaring the bill to be injurious to the interests of property-holders, and openly charging that $10,000 was to be the price of its passage. On Mr. Duryea's expressing his doubt of the truths of this statement, Mr. Dayton asserted that he had received information from three reliable gentlemen, that the sum of $10,000 was to be paid, one of which gentlemen was a member of the House, whom he would name if he were in his seat, and who would not shrink from stating the facts. One certain Senator was to receive $5,000 of the amount. The property-holders of Brooklyn will doubtless feel a lively interest in any further developments which may be made in this direction. The Committee of Conference was finally ordered, but it is probable that under the circumstances the Assembly will not accede.

We publish this morning some additional European news from our file by the America. Particulars are received of the collision between the American bark Leander and the steamship North American off Holyhead. The former was struck on her starboard side, and sunk five minutes afterwards. The names of those who were saved will be found elsewhere. Lord Palmerston had introduced his new India Bill in the House of Commons. We print an abstract of his speech, which contains the points of the contemplated reform. The report of changes in the French Ministry seems to have been made on good authority. The Paris correspondents of the Times and News both confirm the statement, and the latter, especially, announces it as a fact. A reward has been offered in London for the arrest of Thomas Allsopp, accused of being implicated in the late attempted assassination of the Emperor. He is supposed to have fled to America.

We have received advices from Montevideo to the 5th of January. A revolution broke out on the 3d, headed by Colonel Brigido Riveira. Barricades had been thrown up in the streets of Montevideo, and at the latest date the revolutionary troops were approaching the city. An engagement was hourly expected. No political news of importance is received from Buenos Ayres.

There was quite a large meeting in Mozart Hall last evening, in response to a call to sustain the Administration in the position taken in relation to the Lecompton Constitution. Spirited speeches were made by Mr. John H. Brower; Mr. Tompkins, [illegible], Messrs. Jones and Bilbon, of Tennessee. The proceedings closed with a patriotic song from Mr. Kerrigan, and cheers for Buchanan and Lecompton.

The Anti-Lecompton fever appears to be rapidly diffusing itself in the Democratic ranks at the West. There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Franklin Co., Ohio, at Columbus, on the 20th ult., called for the purpose of approving the course of the representative of the district in Congress, Hon. Samuel S. Cox, and to express the feeling of the people against the Kansas policy of the President. The Chairman of the meeting was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State at the last election, and among the speakers were Judge Johnson, of Kansas, Hon. D. O. Martin, of [illegible], U. S. District Attorney under President [illegible], and Hon. H. B. Payne, Democratic candidate for Governor at the last election. From [illegible] it will be seen that the leaders of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are the most prominent [illegible] of their party. A call has been issued for a [illegible] of the Democracy of the State at Columbus on the 10th inst., to condemn the Kansas policy of the Administration.

Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Judge Sutherland pronounced the judgment of the Court on the report of the referee, Judge Edmonds, appointed to take the testimony in the alleged contempt of Court committed by Messrs. Jobson and Seely, for the Chamber of John W. Whiting, [illegible] case in which [illegible] principal witness for the plaintiff, and [illegible] defendant. His Honor Judge Sutherland decided that a contempt had been committed by both parties in striking and using [illegible] towards each other during the sitting of the referee, and sentenced both Jobson and Seely to two days' imprisonment in the County Jail in Eldridge-street. Both were at once removed to their new quarters. In the afternoon, Mr. Seely was brought, on habeas corpus, before Judge Brady, in the Court of Common Pleas, for a removal of the judgment in his case; but after listening to the argument of counsel, the Judge refused assent to the application, and remanded Mr. Seely to prison.

The remains of Captain Harding, of the lost [illegible] John Milton, have been received by his wife in Brooklyn, and will be forwarded to New-Bedford to-day, for interment. Captain Haskell, of the ship Independence, from Macao, boarded the John Milton at sea, on the 25th of January, and remained in conversation with Capt. Harding for two hours. There were three passengers on board—a Mr. Brown and wife, of Western New-York, and a gentleman also from Collins. These, with the officers and crew, and the Captain's son, made 24 persons on board, all of whom are lost.

The General Markets, yesterday, were very brisk, and considerably firmer for Cotton. The sales of Flour were heavier, and prices slightly improved. Wheat was quiet, and Corn was depressed. The movements in Groceries and Provisions were light. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable alteration.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the tax-levy was taken up, and the report of the Committee of Conference in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen was adopted. A resolution proposed by Councilman Genet was adopted, revoking the ordinance allowing the Harlem Railroad Company to lay down their tracks, because the Company had disobeyed the orders of the Common Council.

The eighth annual commencement of the New-York Medical College, in Thirteenth-street, took place last night. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon thirty-three candidates. Dr. B. Fordyce Barker delivered the valedictory address to the graduating class.

The case of James F. Langley, the Virginia gentleman who was lately victimized by a noted courtezan, whom he urged in vain to marry him, came up yesterday for examination before Justice Brennan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mr. Langley, in a lengthy affidavit, related his singular adventures and their disastrous pecuniary result. There was a large throng of spectators. The case is still under examination.

The Committee of members of the bar recently appointed to consider the means of procuring suitable accommodations for the Superior Court, has reported a series of resolutions, recommending them for the adoption of the Board of Supervisors in behalf of the erection of a suitable Court-house at the north end of the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, at an expense of $300,000, to be raised by tax.

A communication was received by the Almshouse Governors yesterday from the Warden of the Penitentiary, in reference to parties who had served out their term of imprisonment, but who could not be discharged because as yet the fines imposed upon them had not been paid. Governor Townsend knew of ten persons so situated, who in all probability would never be able to pay. A resolution was carried discharging all such prisoners.

Between sixty and seventy young women were yesterday sent West by the Woman's Protective Emigration Society, under the care of Mr. L. Farnham, the Corresponding Secretary, and accompanied by Mr. Vere Foster.

The new Unitarian Church, corner of Congress and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, was dedicated last evening.

The Brooklyn Board of Education met yesterday. The Special Committee appointed to investigate the cause of the disaster at Public School No. 14, reported that they had made a thorough investigation and found that the defective flues caused the fire; that the Committee having the building in charge erred in judgment in allowing the air pipes to be put in as they were. They did not wish to censure the Committee, however, but recommend that hereafter no plan for a school-house be adopted unless the manner of the heating is specified. The School-House Committee reported in favor of erecting No. 14 on the same site as before at an expense of about $12,000, three stories high, the first floor (formerly the play-ground) to be divided into seven class-rooms and occupied by the primary scholars, and for the storing fuel and library uses; the second story for the grammar department, and the third story for the Normal School; and there to be four stairways instead of three. The reports were adopted.

The Africanization of America.

In his admirable book on Africa, Dr. Livingstone tells us that the Dutch boers who inhabit the frontiers of the Bechuana country live in a perpetual terror of disturbances and of disorder, and that they devote themselves to keeping the peace among their native neighbors by a perpetual series of onslaughts and irruptions upon the savage territory about them. They have no sooner ravaged one Bechuana settlement into a state of tranquillity, than they begin to conceive fears of a projected outbreak somewhere else, which they forthwith proceed to extinguish by anticipation, and so harass themselves and the whole country from one year's end to another by the violently aggressive character of their police. The Southern States of this Confederacy seem to be pursuing a similar line of tactics. They are forever discovering some intended outrage upon their rights, and so are forever defending themselves from attacks which are never made, and carrying into the Northern Africa a war which the Northern Africa has never yet offered. Possibly those Northern men who still persist in believing that if the Kansas question can only be removed from the political arena, everything will go as merry as a marriage-bell with the Administration and with the nation, may one day awake to the actual policy of their Southern friends, and begin to perceive that nothing can very well be expected to "pacify" a people whose imagination quite overbears their observation, and who cannot be persuaded that they and their beloved "institution" are not the sole and single object of the attention and the hostility, either overt or secret, of every Northern man. But the present aspect of our national politics forbids us to hope that the frantic and foolish attempt to "appease the Anti-Slavery agitations of the country," by crushing the forms and the spirit of freedom together upon the soil of a Free Territory, will be rebuked with so much decision as to bring the Southern leaders to their senses, and we are, therefore, reluctantly compelled to look forward to another furious conflict arising beyond the horizon of the Kansas troubles, out of the grave questions connected with the African Slave-trade. It is useless to conceal from the people of this country the fact that nothing but a just settlement of the Kansas imbroglio, in a form which shall convince the South that the Northern people value their rights and mean to assert them, respect their obligations and mean to maintain them, can save us from a fresh tempest of Southern clamors demanding the complete revisal of the traditional policy of the nation, and insisting upon an unlimited license to flood the magnificent territories of the Mississippi and the Gulf with a new population of enslaved savages. It matters not that the ancestral statesmen of the South, the men whose tombs Virginia is building and whose names the Carolinas unite to honor, denounced alike the infamy and the perils of the African Slave trade throughout their public lives. It matters not that when Northern Slave-merchants, like Mr. Brown, of Rhode Island, pleaded in the Congress of the Union for the indefinite extension of the accursed traffic, Southern patriots like Mr. Nicholas, of Virginia, branded the system with words of honest scorn, and shadowed forth in language which has since been proved prophetic, the mischief that it must forever breed. It matters not that even now, thoughtful Southern men like Mr. Pettigrew, of South Carolina, to whose Legislative report upon the subject we some days since referred, shrink back from the terrible future with which a reopened Slave-trade with Africa threatens themselves, the society to which they belong, and the institution of Slavery itself. If the Administration shall succeed in driving the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, and over the ruins of the Democratic Party, we must prepare to face a new Southern outbreak in behalf of the African Slave-trade. The lust of immediate gain, reckless alike of morality and of the future—the necessity to desperate politicians of a passionate war-cry, and the general feverish disposition of the South to forestall the imagined designs of the North, are combining to awaken a Southern feeling in this direction, which is already seeking expression through organs as diverse in their antecedents and general character as the destructive "New-Orleans Delta," in Louisiana, and the conservative "Richmond Whig," in Virginia. Louisiana demands barbarian hordes to feed her fatal sugar-mills; Virginia, to crowd back the invading "Yankee" from her wasted tobacco fields and her neglected forests.

To the Northern sentiment upon this subject we do not now address ourselves. We make no premature threats, and we invite no premature excitements upon a theme too serious and too pregnant for hasty speech or hasty action. But we do appeal to whatever of wisdom and of patriotism may be found in the South, to take note in time of the tendencies of things in that portion of the Union, and to oppose the fatal proclivity of fanaticism and cupidity. There are, surely, some statesmen still left to the South who are not prepared to acquiesce in projects which contemplate the eventual surrender of the fairest portions of the North American Continent to a population of Africans, and the utter exclusion of white labor, leading at last to the utter exclusion of white life, from those splendid regions which lie between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, the Ohio and the Mexican Gulf. There are surely some statesmen left to the South who can understand that just in proportion to the respect which every loyal Northern citizen feels for the obligations of the Constitution, and for the sovereign rights of every confederated State of this Union, must be his firm determination to oppose the violation of constitutional provisions, and the annihilation of chartered agreements in favor of a scheme which involves the demoralization of the present population of the South, and the extinction, in the future, of all prosperous and progressive civilization throughout her borders. If there be such men in the land of the living, we call upon them to exert their influence now at the outset of this dangerous movement in behalf, not of the union of these States alone, but of the very existence of the Southern communities themselves, and of the future of the American race. Were every State and Territory north of Mason and Dixon's line at this moment a "howling wilderness," the intrinsic difficulties of the Southern social economy would be intricate enough to appal the most confident of statesmen. To aggravate these difficulties in the face of a populous array of Northern communities, and by a process which must arouse the hostility of every American who wishes to see the destinies of America firmly lodged in the hands of men of his own blood and race, is certainly the very luxury of practical madness.

A Northern Empire.

The British North American Provinces are rapidly approaching the condition of an independent power. Their increase in population, in wealth, in all the requisites for national greatness, is nearly equal to our own. The same blood flows in the veins of their people; a like Anglo-Saxon spirit animates them; their laws and liberties are similar to ours. They embrace a vast area of fertile land, and enjoy a salubrious climate. The chain of lakes belongs to them equally with us, and the St. Lawrence yields a majestic avenue to the ocean. Within the last ten years railroads have been constructed, and improvements made, which compare favorably with public works in the United States; and during the same period trade has received a remarkable impulse.

This condition of things, which has not been sufficiently noticed by our people, points infallibly to an early independence. Already their connection with England is little more than nominal. Should it ever altogether cease, the separation would be a separation of form rather than of fact; and would certainly not be resisted by England, whose real interest in her colonies must always be benefitted by anything which contributes to their positive prosperity and power.

The time has gone by, if it ever existed, when the annexation of the British Provinces to our Republic was probable. Nor do we deem it desirable. A union might, indeed, by swelling our numbers and extending our territory, contribute to our national pride. But all its substantial benefits may be reaped without political connection. These benefits are, indeed, foreshadowed in the close relations of intercourse and commerce already existing, which it is the interest of both countries to preserve and extend.

We observe that an effort is making to unite all the British-American Colonies in one grand confederacy, which step has a manifest direction toward eventual independence. Two Commissioners of Nova Scotia—Hon. James W. Johnston, Attorney-General of the Province, and A. G. Archibald, Esq., appointed last Summer—were instructed to confer with the Colonial Secretary of the Imperial Government on the subject of such union. They were informed by Mr. Labouchere that Her Majesty would be ruled entirely by the wishes of the Colonies themselves on this subject, and in pursuance of this intimation, Nova Scotia has opened negotiations with the other Provinces, the result of which has not yet transpired. Should the Union be formed, the basis will have been laid for a gigantic superstructure of national independence. The new Confederacy would consist of six Provinces and three Territories, as follows:

	Square miles.	Population.
Canada East	201,989	890,261
Canada West	148,832	[illegible]
New-Brunswick	27,700	193,800
Newfoundland	35,913	101,600
Nova Scotia	18,746	276,117
Prince Edward's Island	2,134	62,678
Total of Provinces	435,314	2,478,000
Hudson's Bay Territory	2,480,000	180,000
Labrador	[illegible]	100,000
Vancouver Island	[illegible]	2,000
Totals	[illegible]	2,750,[illegible]

With a territory nearly equal to that of the United States, it has a population almost as great as the State of New-York; and although the soil and climate of British America may be less inviting than those of other portions of the Continent, it is destined to support an immense population of hardy and happy freemen. The germ has taken root, beyond the lakes, of an empire that shall rank among the great powers of the world, and divide with us the sway of North America. Its past progress and present position give unmistakable augury of a splendid future.

Prohibition of Bonds and Mortgages as Bank Securities.—The Bank Committee of the Assembly has reported a bill which, if it passes, will work an important change in the General Banking Law. It prohibits the deposit of bonds and mortgages as security for bank-note circulation, thus making stocks alone a legal basis.

The law, as at present existing, requires that at least one-half the security deposited by any banking association or individual banker should consist of stocks of this State, or of the United States, which shall be, or shall be made, equal to six per cent. stocks; while the other half may consist of bonds and mortgages upon real estate, bearing at least six per cent. interest, payable annually or semi-annually, such mortgages being upon improved, productive, unencumbered lands within this State, worth independently of any buildings thereon at least double the amount for which they shall be so mortgaged.

It is found that practically the mortgages deposited in the Department, when sold by the Superintendent, do not realize fifty per cent of their nominal value. What is proposed, therefore, by the Committee, is to make the securities sounder, by the entire exclusion of bonds and mortgages. That the measure would have that effect is unquestionable. But it will meet an interested opposition from capitalists contemplating the establishment of banks. The public good, however, demands its passage. For while its direct effect would be to make paper money more reliable, an incidental benefit must arise from the enhanced value of State stocks, caused by an increased demand for banking purposes.

Dissolution of the Union.—We are no longer to enjoy a monopoly of this exciting topic. It has been taken up in a very earnest way by the Canadian press, as adapted to their own condition,—the precise question being whether the union of the Upper and Lower provinces shall be dissolved.

The Toronto Globe ("clear grit" organ) is a disunionist. It holds the following language, which has the true Carolina twang:

"Much as we value the union and all its advantages, we would rather see it dissolved to-morrow than endure the evils which flow from a defective representation."

The Colonist, on the other hand, regards the Union as "an established fact, pregnant with solid advantages to both sections;" and asks:

"What would be the 'injury which might be done to Upper Canadian interests by the dissolution of the Union?' The question is worth considering. And what, in few words, must be the answer? Simply this—that Upper Canada, separated from Lower Canada, must either go back to the era of bankruptcy, or seek relief in annexation to the States."

Our provincial neighbors, who have been accustomed to regard the differences between the North and the South with no little amusement, now find their own troubles rather pressing. A separation of Canada West from Canada East, would shake the world to its centre.

Preferring Kansas to Cuba.—The Charleston Mercury, more than any other paper the organ of Southern feeling, speaks of the proposed purchase of Cuba as merely "an attractive bait,"—"a red rag" to deceive and cajole the South, while Kansas slips away from its grasp; and it exhorts Southern statesmen not to be beguiled by Cuba into giving ground on the Kansas issue.

But, let us ask, if Cuba is a "red rag," what sort of a rag will Kansas prove? Even should the Mercury be gratified by its admission under the Lecompton Constitution, how long will it remain a Slave State? Kansas is a "battle field," in which even victory is, for the South, no better than defeat.

It is useless for the Slave States to struggle with destiny. "The balance of power is lost." But they lose none of their rights or legitimate prosperity. Their constitutional immunities will never be invaded. The North will not use its power for any purposes of aggression or injustice.

Notwithstanding the Slavery differences, the interests of the two sections are inseparable, and it is both an error and an injury to regard them as adverse or hostile to each other.

☞ Poor Bennett, it seems, is to be provided for. A Washington correspondent of the Tribune says he is to be appointed Chargé at Vienna as soon as Congress adjourns. This is tardy justice:—why not give him the appointment now? The Senate could at once confirm him and so avoid all further trouble. We hope Mr. Buchanan will not postpone what will be one of the most judicious acts of his administration. There is a peculiar fitness in selecting Vienna for this mission:—as it has been twice filled by Editors already. Brigadier Gen. Webb was the first, and the late Dr. Foote, of Buffalo, the second. Poor Bennett can pack his trunk.

☞ It is understood that a splendid court-dress for use at Vienna, has been ordered at Arnoux's by an expectant appointee. The costume selected is that of a Highland piper. The outfit will be ready by the time the appointment is made.

Academy of Music.

Rossini's "Italiana in Algieri" was played here last evening. The performance was excellent in every respect.

To-night Meyerbeer's opera of "Robert le Diablo" will be given for the very last time. It is an opportunity that should not be neglected.

A Hopeless Case.—A person formerly of respectable connection in this community, but who has for some years given himself up to the deplorable practice of reading the Herald, and has become in consequence a melancholy spectacle of idiocy and depravity, yesterday attacked an unoffensive citizen named Smith, in the following unparalleled manner: "Why," said the abandoned wretch, "is the new piece at Wallack's most appropriately named?" Smith, of course, tried to escape, but was overtaken by his assailant, who went on to say: "Because it certainly is a Relief of Luck—now to a despairing manager!" Strange to say, a policeman was at hand—and still more strange, he did his duty, and conveyed the offender at once to Blackwell's Island.

☞ R. H. Shannon, Esq., of this City, delivers a lecture this evening at Hope Chapel, upon Kansas. Mr. S. has resided in the Territory, and is familiar with its character and condition. He will undoubtedly deliver a lecture which will be both instructive and interesting.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.
[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Orders from General Scott Relative to the Utah Expedition.

LATE DISPATCHES FROM COL. JOHNSTON.

The Great Pacific Mail Route—Organization of the Territory of Arizona—Postmaster at Chicago, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The contractors for the great overland Pacific Mail are here, after additional legislation for their benefit. It is very questionable whether it can be obtained.

They are bound by contract to have their line in active operation by September next, and if they fail the contract will be assuredly forfeited. The prospect, I regret to say, is not very flattering.

The Senate Committee on Territories will report on Thursday next a bill for the organization of the Territory of Arizona. It has been delayed by a difficulty in reference to the boundaries—Mr. Mowry, the Arizona delegate, proposing to connect Arizona with Texas on the east—thus including in Arizona the lower Rio Grande, which properly belongs to it, being separated from New-Mexico proper by the Jornada del Muerto, (Dead Man's Journey,) a desert of ninety miles. This desert Mr. Mowry claims, (and he is supported by the views of his constituents,) is a natural boundary between the two Territories.

Mr. Otero, the New-Mexican delegate, desires a boundary along the 109th meridian, from Utah to the Mexican line. It seems that Mr. Otero agreed in the most positive manner with Mr. Mowry on the Texas boundary, but he repudiated the agreement before he came before the Committee. The natural boundary is evidently the one proposed by Mr. Mowry, and should undoubtedly be adopted. The other is believed to be only an ingenious device to kill the bill, and the friends of Arizona should look to it.

There will be a large emigration to the new Territory this Spring from all parts of the country. Mr. J. C. Woods, Superintendent of the Overland Mail route via El Paso, who has just arrived here, speaks in glowing terms of the advantages Arizona holds out to emigrants. The territorial bill may be delayed somewhat by Kansas, but it will undoubtedly become a law this session. The necessity for it seems to be admitted by all parties. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day again discussed, without coming to a vote, on Mr. Cook's nomination as Postmaster of Chicago. The difficulty seems to be the result of a complication of his accounts, as the former Postmaster, with those of his successor, and Mr. Cook offsetting the deficiency in his account with an equal sum due him by the Treasury Department for property purchased from him, and of which the Government has taken possession.

The War Department has received dispatches from Col. Johnston, dated Jan. 4. By some mistake, the dispatches from Col. Johnston for the commanding officers at Forts Laramie, Kearny and Leavenworth were sent to the head-quarters at New-York. Col. Johnston's letter to Major Lynde had not reached him, but Gen. Scott says that enough is known from Major Lynde's letter of Dec. 8 to leave no doubt as to the insufficiency of the present means at Fort Laramie for transmitting three months' supplies to Col. Johnston's command. As it is a matter of absolute necessity that supplies should reach him by the 1st of June, measures for that purpose have been taken by Gen. Scott. His order dated Feb. 26, directs that a train to consist of at least two hundred and six mule wagons shall be organized with the utmost dispatch, at Fort Leavenworth, to go immediately with Col. Hoffman to Fort Laramie, and to transport from thence to Col. Johnston's command in Utah, commissary stores, men's shoes, and such other supplies as may be known to be much needed. Two extra mules to provide for casualties are to be taken for each wagon. The wagons and mules, and everything for this train, will be the best that can be got together at Fort Leavenworth or within convenient reach of it. Seven companies of Cavalry and Infantry will act as an escort beyond Fort Lawrence. The train will start as early as the 10th of March.

In an order dated March 1, to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Gen. Scott directs that the following be sent to Gen. Garland, in New-Mexico, by Express:

"Col. Johnston reports that the Mormons intend intercepting Capt. Marcy on his return with the mules and horses he was ordered to obtain in your department. Notify the Captain of this, and see he is strongly escorted on his return march, and well provided with whatever he may require and you can spare."

The above orders by Gen. Scott were sent by telegraph to Booneville, and from thence they are to go to their places of destination by express.

Capt. Marcy is expected to leave New-Mexico about the 20th of March.

Col. Johnson, in his letters to Gen. Scott, says that no incident of any military importance has transpired since his last communication, and that the troops are in excellent health and spirits. The expresses fear that he has not sufficient draught animals. The greater number of the soldiers who have been on the sick list were rendered unfit for duty by being frost-bitten. For this reason Colonel Johnston recommends that each man be supplied with a pair of Buffalo over-shoes. Colonel Johnston calls attention to the great length of the line of communication of the army, and the necessity of providing the means for defending the supplies which must be sent forward early in the Spring, more especially that portion liable to be attacked by the Mormons. Col. J. commends highly the fieldworks thrown up around Fort Bridger, and has sent the drawing of them to the War Department.

Colonel Cook writing from Henry's Fork on the 31st of December, says that he found little grass and shelter at that place. The weather was moderating and he had no doubt he would be able to remain there six weeks.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The House bill making an appropriation of $408,000 to enable the President to fulfill the treaty stipulations for the abolition of the Sound Dues was passed.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1857, regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels. Referred.

Mr. Evans, of South Carolina, submitted a bill for the amendment of the patent laws.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, presented a bill providing for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers, for the protection of the Texas frontiers. Also, authorizing the President to raise four additional regiments of volunteers.

The resolution presented by Mr. Douglas on Feb. 4, calling for information on Kansas affairs, was taken up.

Mr. Douglas said he wanted information. He said that Mr. Calhoun was in the city, endeavoring to force the Lecompton Constitution through by withholding the facts in the case. He was making contradictory statements in the newspapers, but had not been before the Committee nor made any communication to them. It was trifling with the dignity of the Senate when a Government official can thus baffle their deliberations. The returns should have been opened eight days after the election, and the result transmitted to Congress, yet Mr. Calhoun still keeps them shut up in his pocket. Unless we are to be cheated, the facts should be known. How can Senators vote understandingly when the whole matter is in doubt? Every day the frauds accumulate—forgery [illegible] on forgery. Mr. D. then alluded to the frauds in Kickapoo, Shawnee, Delaware Crossing, and was proceeding to denounce Mr. Calhoun when the hour of 1 o'clock arrived, cutting short his speech.

The special order, being the bill for the admission of Kansas, was then taken up.

Mr. Collamer continued his remarks from yesterday. [illegible] would have [illegible] the people of Kansas [illegible] to the Territorial [illegible] to the several [illegible] justice to all parties. He referred to the Lecompton Constitution, and said it was idle to resort to special pleading to hide the fact that that instrument was never submitted to the people. If it had been they would have repudiated it, once and for ever. The President admits that. The whole thing was a cheat and delusion. He referred also to the new political dogma that slave property in its legal character, and otherwise, is precisely like other property, and to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. He would not deny that the Supreme Court might give an opinion concerning Slavery when the question was properly before it, but he regretted that they should have taken advantage of their position to throw, as authority, their indorsement of a political dogma. The indorsers of accommodation paper seldom find it a profitable business. He then discussed the nature of property in man, contending that the only safety for Slavery was to make it local, and asking what will be gained by making Kansas a Slave State. The Free-State people will soon gain the ascendancy there, even if Calhoun cheats them out of the Legislature now. And then, when they refuse to pass laws for the protection of such property, what will it be worth?

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, gave notice that he should offer an amendment to Mr. Green's substitute for the admission of Kansas and Minnesota together, to the effect that the people may alter or abolish their form of Government in such manner as they may think proper, so that it be Republican and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill regulating the pay and number of employees of the House. An interesting discussion ensued.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Seward's motion to reconsider the vote referring to the Committee of the Whole the Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint any officers affected by the action of the Naval retiring Board to their former positions.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, applauded the retiring Board for their fearless honesty in purging the Navy of rotten material. He objected to any reinstatement of this material, and thought that the Administration would have much to answer for who should place a man-of-war under the command of an officer whom that Board, indorsed by the last President and his Cabinet, have declared unfit for active duty.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, contended that the decisions of that Board, in some instances, were utterly repugnant to every sense of justice and fair dealing. The meanest criminal may look to Executive clemency, but not those dismissed Naval officers who were suddenly stricken down with their brilliant services wiped out by a single blow, and now had no redress. He did not believe it necessary to resort to such extreme measures.

Mr. Chapman, of Pennsylvania, said that, while he would not charge the Board with conspiracy and corruption, he would say that they were actuated by influences of a most dangerous character. They were themselves benefitted by every vacancy they made. By an inquisitorial process, they struck down gallant gentlemen, and of the two hundred tried and under their proscription, not one could tell the cause of his "taking off."

Mr. Sherman of Ohio, opposed the bill, because the aggrieved parties had opportunities for a fair trial before the Naval Courts of Inquiry, and ought to be willing to abide the judgment of their peers. The passage of the bill would make the Senate a Court of Errors to revise the action of the Naval Board.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, saw no propriety in entering into the merits of the Naval Board. The action of that Board was condemned by the American Press, by the sentiment of the American people, by resolutions of the State Legislatures, by the solemn judgment of Congress, and by the deliberate, though unconscious testimony of the Board in favoring themselves. He alluded to the haste and trials with which the proceedings of the Court were conducted, adding that the officers never had a fair trial.

Without concluding the subject, the House adjourned.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 2—9 P. M.

A large anti-Lecompton meeting is being held this evening at Smith & Nixon's Hall, in the room where Mr. Buchanan was nominated for President. Every seat in the room was filled.

Hon. Adam N. Riddle, who presided at the first meeting in this county at which was presented the name of Mr. Buchanan as a candidate for the Presidency, was chosen Chairman.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, United States District Attorney, is now speaking. He said he was here when the Cincinnati Platform was adopted, and he should renew his devotion to popular sovereignty, in the place where it was originally affirmed and declared. He defined popular sovereignty to be the principle, that when Congress organize a territorial Government they should leave the people who are to live under it full and free to exercise self-government so far as was consistent with the Federal Constitution. Let whosoever may leave Popular Sovereignty, we propose to remain on that platform. He contended that Slavery was governed by natural laws, those of climate, soil and products.

He opposed the Lecompton Constitution as outrageous, and looked upon the present Congressional intervention as the vilest tyranny, and as destructive to popular sovereignty. That Kansas had never fairly applied for admission into the Union, was a matter that had been decided by the highest Democratic authority—that of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton.

The meeting is still in session.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, March 2.

A large Anti-Lecompton meeting was held here this evening. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the President's Kansas policy, and applauding the sentiments contained in Gov. Packer's inaugural address.

The meeting was addressed by John W. Forney and others.

Connecticut Politics.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. John C. Palmer, the leading delegate elected at the Democratic caucus on Friday night last, comes out in a card in this evening's Times, in which he charges the editor with misrepresenting his views, and says distinctly that he sustains Douglas, and is opposed to forcing the Lecompton Constitution on Kansas. The united delegation from this city occupy the same position of hostility to that measure of the Administration.

Fires.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BIDDEFORD, ME.

SACO, Me., Tuesday, March 2.

The building called Central Block, in Biddeford, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The second story was occupied as offices by the Union and Journal newspapers. Their insurance amounts to $2,500. Among the other sufferers are Goodwin & Fales, attorneys; Newcomb, shoe dealer; [illegible], druggist; Munson & Clark, clothiers; and [illegible], grocer. The building was valued at $15,000, and the insurance amounts to $10,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AT SUFFERNS.

SUFFERNS, N. Y., Tuesday, March 2.

Adam Dater's house, about three miles east of Sufferns station, was totally destroyed by fire this evening at 6 o'clock. Insured.

FIRE AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, March 2.

The stables in the rear of Dexter Block were destroyed by fire early this evening. Seven horses were burned. The others in the stables were got out. The loss is about $5,000, partly insured.

FIRE AT CLAYVILLE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, March 2.

The old cotton factory at Clayville, owned by Josiah Whitaker, of this city, and operated by Lindsey Jordan, was destroyed by fire this morning. Insured for $11,300.

Later from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 2.

The Santa Fé Mail has arrived, but the general news brought by it is of an unimportant character. Captain Marcy reached the vicinity of [illegible] Feb. 2. His trip had been long, and attended with the loss of a large number of mules, and great hardship.

He would immediately proceed to make purchases, and the presumption was [illegible] by [illegible] succeeded in joining Col. Johnston in possession of the [illegible]

[illegible] much earlier in the Spring than horses and supplies could reach him from the States.

Col. Bonney, Indian Agent, and Judge Watts are passengers by the mail train.

The new Mexican Legislature would adjourn on the 4th of February.

A difficulty had occurred between Surveyor Kelly's party and some Mexicans near Albuquerque. Two of the latter were killed.

Mr. Hockaday, the United States District-Attorney of Utah, arrived here yesterday en route for Washington, with Government dispatches. He denies that the troops have been put on half rations.

Condition of the Stranded Atlanta.

Baltimore, Tuesday, March 2.

The steamship Thomas Swan has arrived here. She took the passengers from the Atlanta, ashore twenty miles south of Bodey Island Light. The Atlanta was discharging her cargo dry, and was not leaking. She was high on the beach. The outer bar protects her. The wrecking schooner had not arrived.

The Ship Joseph Rowen.

Charleston, Monday, March 1.

The ship Joseph Rowen, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, touched off this port yesterday, but in consequence of her heavy draught, was unable to cross the bar, and proceeded to Savannah.

The Nashville at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, March 2.

The United States mail steamship Nashville, Capt. L. M. Murray, arrived here from New-York at daylight this morning.

The Southern Mail.

Washington, Tuesday, March 2.

The Southern mail, from all points, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Charge of Corruption in Connection with Senator Spinola's Brooklyn Assessment Bill.

The Sanitary Police Bill—Unclaimed Dividends—Petition for a Constitutional Convention—Legislation for Married Women—Anti-Free Pass Bill—Gossip.

From our Special Correspondent.

Albany, Tuesday, March 2.

In the House this morning, we had some proceedings that should attract the attention of the public. Senator Spinola's Brooklyn Assessment bill came down from the Senate with a non-concurrence in the amendments which the House had made to it. A motion was made to adhere to the amendments, and to ask for a Conference Committee. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Dayton, himself a representative from Brooklyn made the charge "that $10,000 was to be paid for the passage of this bill—that one-half of the money was to go to a Senator from Brooklyn." He made this charge on his full responsibility as a member, and was apparently ready to meet any consequences which such a charge might involve. His informant, he said, was himself a member from the County of Kings, and would substantiate the charge, if requested or required to do so.

The "Senator from Brooklyn" to whom Mr. Dayton alluded was Mr. Spinola. He was then on the floor of the Assembly, endeavoring to effect the passage of this measure. He has certainly manifested an extraordinary interest in the success of this bill, and has given it his entire personal attention, not only in the Senate but also in the House. Of course a Senator may have other motives beside pecuniary gain to govern his action, and which would justify the activity and interest which Senator Spinola has manifested. That is a question of taste, and for taste there is no accounting.

But one thing is certain. The House, in which this charge takes such a positive, tangible shape, should, in justice to itself, demand an investigation. It cannot hope or deserve to maintain the respect of the people, unless it promptly and thoroughly probes to the bottom this serious and tangible accusation.

I am told that such an investigation will be ordered, or asked for, by members of the Brooklyn delegation—and I trust that I am not misinformed. In the meantime, all further legislative action upon the bill should be suspended. It is not safe nor prudent to move it one step towards a final reading, until it is purged of the taint which now attaches to it.

THE SANITARY POLICE BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, had this bill under consideration. Progress was reported, and the Committee authorized to have another sitting. The bill cannot pass, I think, and would be void if it did, unless amended—as would die under that clause of the Constitution which requires all bills to be so entitled as to express the object which are contemplated by the enactment. This bill is entitled "An act to improve the public health and establish a sanitary Police in the City of New-York." To be up to the requirements of the Constitution, it should be amended so as to read, "An act to provide a nursery for incipient doctors, and to authorize them to go the 'grand rounds' on a free pass."

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS AND DEPOSITS.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department was requested to report

First. A statement of the amount of all unclaimed dividends and deposits, made by or in each of the Banks of this State, previous to Sept. 30, 1850.

Second. A statement of the amount of the outstanding circulation at the date of their last reports of each bank of this State whose charters have expired, and each closing bank, and the amount of the circulation of each when their several charters expired, and when they commenced closing, and when the times for redemption will expire.

Third. The amount of outstanding circulation of each bank in this State, severally, whose time for redemption has expired at such time.

POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY WHERE IT BELONGS.

Senator Ely this morning presented a petition, to call here a Constitutional Convention for certain purposes. It is so brief and so explicit that I give it entire:

"The undersigned, citizens of the State, would respectfully represent: That owing to the great falling off of the Canal revenue, as well as the increasing drafts upon the State Treasury, and the large expense of carrying on the several departments of the State Government, thereby swelling up the taxes; therefore, with the view of relieving the people from the large amount now unnecessarily expended to sustain the Executive and Legislative Departments, and to secure the honest and better administration thereof; your petitioners respectfully ask that your Honorable body pass an act for calling a Convention so as alter the Constitution as to abolish both the Executive and Legislative Departments, as they now exist, and to vest the powers and duties thereof on the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company."

This petition is very numerously signed, and apparently by very respectable parties. Of course it is intended as a joke, but it conveys a bitter satire—a satire which is deserved and just. Substantially, the Central Railroad Company have made and violated laws as suited their interests or their caprices. When the Democrats are in power, it is Corning, Richmond & Co. that direct and control. When the Republicans have the ascendancy, it is—well, it is hardly worth while to mention. The immediate agents are different men—men who might better be in better business—but they are prompted and guided by the same firm of Corning, Richmond & Co.—so that be it Democrat or Republican, the State is never rid of the incubus. Some day it will lay so heavy as to make the burden unendurable—it is only after long suffering that the people are trained to retaliate.

POWER OF MARRIED WOMEN TO DISPOSE OF THEIR PROPERTY BY WILL.

Senator Noxon introduced the following bill. It has but this single section:

Section 1. The power of a married woman to dispose of her property by will, extends to such property as she owned before, as well as to that which she has acquired since the passage of the acts of 1848 and 1849, "for the more effectual protection of the property of married women;" but such will shall not be valid, so far as it may prejudice the marital rights of the husband acquired prior to the passing of said acts.

THE HUSBAND THE ULTIMATE HEIR.

Senator Noxon also introduced a bill to make a husband the ultimate heir of his deceased wife, and vice versa. It provides:

Section 1. In case of the death of any married man intestate, and leaving no heirs capable under the laws of this State of inheriting his property, his widow, if entitled to inherit property, shall be deemed his ultimate heir, and entitled to inherit his real and personal estate.

Sec. 2. In case of the death of any married woman intestate, leaving separate property without heirs capable of inheriting the same, her husband, if capable of taking property by inheritance, shall be deemed her ultimate heir, and entitled to inherit her real and personal property.

ANOTHER LIEN LAW.

Senator Noxon introduced a bill "for the better security of persons furnishing and repairing machinery."

I had hoped the demagogueism which gave rise to the Mechanics' Lien Law had had its day, and that we had the last of such special and iniquitous enactments. But it appears the game is not yet played out.

THE ANTI-FREE PASS BILL

Was under consideration in Committee of the whole Senate this morning. For the first time this year we had a full and animated discussion on a subject of legislation. Senator Noxon advocated at length, and with much earnestness and force, the adoption of his amendment, requiring all railroads to carry members of the Legislature free during the sessions.

Mr. A. H. Laflin, from the Herkimer district, spoke at length in favor of the principles involved in the bill, and in opposition to the further encroachments of the Railroad interests.

Senator Stow answered the criticisms of Senator Noxon, on the original bill, and condemned as frivolous and unconstitutional the amendment which that gentleman had proposed.

GOSSIP, ETC.

The speech of Mr. Laflin, in the Senate, to-day, on the principles involved in Senator Stow's bill, is the theme of conversation. It was the first speech of any length which that gentleman has made. It was marked by a freshness of intellect, a freedom of thought, and a vigor of expression, which is exceedingly rare in legislative bodies. The sentiments expressed were prompted by just and honest convictions; and while it was a severe denunciation of the pernicious influences which have pervaded the legislation of the past two years, it was not wanting in that full appreciation of the great interests whose encroachments he was forced to condemn. The speech is to be published at length, and will, I am confident, receive the attention and indorsement of the people of the State.

Governor King has entirely recovered from the influenza, which has confined him to his home during the past week.

All the Harbor Masters that are, and all the Harbor Masters that want to be, are gathered for the fight that comes off to-morrow. It is well that the Governor's nominations have to go through the Senate, otherwise we should have some difficulty in knowing who some of the best appointees are. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Tuesday, March 2.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Ely, from the City Inspectors of New-York, remonstrating against the bill establishing a Sanitary Police.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Halsted, favorably, relative to the term of certain officers of the City of Brooklyn.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Ely, to increase the number of Notaries Public in the City of New-York.

By Mr. Foote, relative to Banks and Banking Associations in the City of New-York.

By Mr. Brandreth, to increase the powers and compensation of the Executive. Also, to designate the salaries of State officers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Noxon, to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to take acknowledgments in England and France. Also, to make the husband the ultimate heir of the deceased wife, and the wife the heir of the deceased husband. Also, to better the security of persons altering or repairing machinery. Also, to give married women the right to dispose of their property by will.

The Metropolitan Police bill was made the special order for Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. Crane had leave to introduce a resolution calling for the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether it is necessary that a member of the Assembly be a resident of the District for which he is elected at the time of his election. The point has a bearing on the case of Dollar vs. Seeley, the New-York contested election seat. The resolution was carried.

Mr. Duryea moved for a Committee of Conference to meet a similar Committee of the Senate on the Brooklyn Local Assessment Bill.

Mr. Beach moved to adhere to the bill as passed by the House.

Mr. Dayton sustained the latter motion. He declared the bill to be injurious to the interests of property-holders. He referred to the enormous taxation in Brooklyn for local improvements; and openly charged that $10,000 was to be paid for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Duryea repelled the charge, and stated that, as far as he could learn, it originated with Mr. Dayton. He called upon him to say what he meant.

Mr. Dayton replied, by stating that he had received information from three reliable gentlemen, that $10,000 was to be paid for the passage of the bill. One of these gentlemen is a member of the House, whom he would name if he were in his seat. This member would not flinch from stating here that these were facts, and that one certain Senator was to receive $5,000 of that amount. He had no doubt of the truth of these charges, but at the same time fully exculpated Mr. Duryea from any knowledge of the fact. Mr. Duryea was a gentleman of honor and integrity in every walk of life.

The Committee of Conference was eventually ordered.

The bill creating a Sanitary Police for the City of New-York, was considered and debated in the Committee of the Whole, and progress reported.

The Brooklyn City Hospital amendment bill was ordered to a third reading. Some other bills were considered in their order, but none of them were of general interest.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Palmer the privilege of the floor was granted to Hon. D. S. Dickinson during his stay in the city.

The Governor's Message was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hanford in the Chair.

Mr. Seely made a few remarks, when the Committee rose, and the general orders were taken up.

The bill to amend the Charter of the Mutual Insurance Company of Buffalo was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to restrain banking institutions or individual bankers from acting as Savings Banks or receiving deposits as such, and the bill relating to the several New-York Dispensaries, were ordered to a third reading.

Other bills on the private calendar were then considered.

Meeting of the Ethnological Society.—There was a special meeting of the Ethnological Society at the house of Hon. George Folsom, in Second-avenue, on Friday night last, when a highly interesting paper was read by Dr. Wills de Hass, on the small stone tablet found some years since in the Grave Creek Mound on the Ohio River. It was this object of Dr. de Hass to prove the authenticity of the unique relic of the ancient people of our continent, and to refute the charges of spuriousness made by Mr. Squier in his Smithsonian publication on the mounds of the Mississippi Valley. The fact of the genuineness of the tablet was satisfactorily proved by Dr. de Hass; but opinions will probably be divided as to its ethnological value. The tablet is a thin piece of dark brown stone, not much larger than a silver dollar, with marks upon one side, which have the appearance of regularly-formed letters. This being the only instance of an aboriginal remnant which has the appearance of containing an alphabetical inscription, the relic has naturally excited great attention among ethnologists and archæologists.

At the Navy Yard.—The frigate Niagara is all ready for sea, and only waiting for some eighty or ninety men to complete her crew. The Secretary of the Navy has been written to, and he will probably detach that number from the general-service men on board the North Carolina. By shipping a new crew for the Niagara the three months' bounty to each man was saved, which, by the new regulation, is paid to all who are honorably discharged at the end of a three years' cruise, but nine out of ten who applied to ship were rejected, and she is still without her complement. The officers are all on board, and she will probably sail on Saturday. All the officers of the Wabash have been detached, and she will have a thorough overhauling, will be docked, and then dispatched to the Mediterranean station. She will have an entire new set of officers. Frank Gavin, chief engineer, has already reported for duty; his assistants have been ordered, but have not reported.

The Harbor Police.—The five boats built by Mr. Webb for the use of the Harbor Police, were delivered to them yesterday at noon, and last night the new system went into operation. Three boats will be on duty at night, and two in the day time; they will be kept in the Whitehall basin, when not in use. The head-quarters of the Harbor Police will be at the corner of Whitehall and State-streets. They wear sailors' costume, and are armed with revolvers and cutlasses.

Mr. George Christy.—Mr. George Christy desires us to state that the accident which occurred to him was not of the serious nature reported; that his arm was not broken, and that he appears every night as usual. We are glad to hear it.

Presentation of the Wood Prizes at Bellevue Hospital—Addresses by Dr. Valentine Mott and Dr. J. W. Francis.

On Monday, at Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Valentine Mott, on behalf of Dr. James R. Wood, the donor, presented two prizes, one of fifty dollars, and the other of twenty-five, to the makers of the best two of the anatomical preparations presented for deposit in the museum founded by Dr. Wood in the Hospital to which he is attached as Surgeon. The competition was open to all the students of surgery and anatomy in the three medical colleges of the City, and to the professors of those branches in each of the colleges was deputed the duty of making the awards.

There was a very large attendance of students, professors, members of the Faculty, and friends of the profession and the Institution. The entrance of Dr. Wood, Dr. Mott and Dr. Francis was greeted with loud applause. The successful specimens were exhibited on a table in the centre of the lecture-room, and were much admired. The larger one was an excellent preparation of the nervous system of the face; the other, a preparation of the nerves of the head in connection with the sympathetic system of that part of the body.

Dr. Francis introduced Dr. Mott, who was received with renewed applause. He said that on Saturday last there was a Commission appointed to convene from the three medical schools of the City, for the purpose of examining the several specimens presented, and, from the circumstance of his (Dr. Mott's) age, he was selected Chairman, and performed the duties of the office as well as he could. When those duties were ended, the members of the Commission were kind enough on the same ground of finding no man so old as himself to perform the agreeable duty—for agreeable it was in a professional sense—to depute him to present the prizes to the successful candidates. That Commission consisted of the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery in the schools of the City, and so delicate were they in reference to this important decision—important because it was the first decision in this City in relation to prizes proposed by a surgeon of this house—that they balloted, and the ballot resulted in the choice of the specimens now upon the table. He held in his hand the certificates, which were signed by all the members of the Commission present on that very important occasion, because it formed a new era in the history of surgery in our City. The speaker dwelt at some length on the importance of a thorough knowledge of surgical anatomy, and declared that unless a man cultivated and studied that branch, which was introduced by Sir Astley Cooper, and subsequently carried on by Dr. Allen Burns, of Glasgow, he was not a fit person to perform a surgical operation. After referring to his own labors—subsequent to his return to this country in 1809—in drawing attention to this subject, and in disseminating the views thereof of Cooper, whose student he had been, and declaring his belief that the institutions of this City would be more important in the way of distributing useful and practical knowledge than all the other institutions of this country put together, Dr. Mott, in terms of appropriate commendation, presented the prizes; the first to Mr. George F. Shrady, student of the Twenty-third-street School, (the College of Physicians and Surgeons,) and now connected with the surgical staff of the New-York Hospital School, and the second to George Edward Post, the son of Professor Alfred C. Post, of the Fourteenth-street school.

The presentation took place amid universal plaudits.

Dr. J. W. Francis then rose, at the request of Dr. Mott, and addressed the audience at some length. He traced the history of preservative anatomy, as he called it, from the time of the celebrated Ruysch, of Amsterdam, who began to practice it in 1630, down to our own days. Ruysch, he said, died at the age of 93, a marvel to all who passed through Holland, after having labored in his art for more than 60 years, and for many hours a day. The Czar, Peter the Great, repeatedly left Russia to come to Holland to admire his specimens, and take his breakfast with him, and, as the story goes, they generally had a blow-out together before they parted. [Laughter.] The Czar offered Ruysch £25,000 for his museum. The offer was accepted, and Holland had to part with that magnificent possession. But Ruysch, though in his 80th year, set to work again. Having an active son and a wonderfully clever anatomical daughter, who dissected everything, no matter what, he recommenced his labors, and soon accumulated a new museum. It was a singular fact that in all their physical investigations, these old Professors always had their children at their elbows. The very illustrations for Blumenbach's anatomical dissertations were made by his daughter, a tall, raw-boned girl. This mode of instruction was adopted about 1677—1700—1710. Paris closely followed Holland, and Edinburgh adopted it soon after Paris. About thirty years after Monroe began in Edinburg, Hunter made anatomical preparations in Rhode Island. Philadelphia, though she had now a good collection, was the last of all the American cities to exhibit any enterprise in this regard. In coming to New-York, we found that Dr. Post had brought out to this country a large collection particularly illustrating the absorbent system, because he had studied under Cruikshanks, who wrote on absorbents. He also brought out many specimens of vascular preparations, because he had also been a student of John Hunter's. But why did he not bring out some of the remarkable specimens of John Sheldon, another of his teachers? The reason was that Sheldon kept the peculiar secret of his art to himself, just as Ruysch did. There was a plan adopted by those men of giving a color and efflorescence to the skin of the subject, which the moderns do not seem to understand. John Sheldon had fallen in love with and married a very beautiful lady, who died. He was determined not to part with her, even though death had occurred, and he had her made into a preparation, and for more than thirty years this beautiful anatomical specimen, fresh as in life, was preserved by him. Sheldon died in the year 1800, Professor of the Anatomy of Painting to the Royal Academy of Arts, having succeeded the Hunters. In a book of travels, written by Dr. Mott thirty years ago, he (Dr. F.) remembered to have seen an account of a famous Italian anatomist, Segato, who possessed the secret of making human flesh as hard as stone, so that he was able to make a mosaic table out of different pieces! Dr. Francis, after pursuing this subject somewhat further, concluded by expressing the hope that fortune might smile on all the young men who surrounded him, and he trusted that they would be as familiar with the subject of their studies as was Dr. Post, who, when a preparation was forced on his attention in a Parisian Hospital, as being one extremely well done, remarked, "Yes, it is extremely well done, but I am sorry to see the artery on the wrong side! [Loud applause.]

Dr. Mott again rose and called attention to the excellence of the other specimens presented for the prizes.

He was followed by Professor Smith, of Twenty-third-street College, who made a few remarks indicative of his high approval of the object for which the prizes were offered and of the merit of the specimens exhibited.

This terminated the proceedings of the day.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Mar. 2.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. E.	20°	Raining.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. E.	20°	Raining.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	N.	24°	Snowing.
Bangor, Me.	A. M.	N.	24°	Snowing hard.
Boston, Mass.	A. M.	N.	33°	8 in. snow fallen.
Springfield, M.	11 A.M.	—	28°	2 in. snow fallen.
New-York	M.	N. W.	31°	Clear—bar. 29.760.
Baltimore, Md.	M.	N. W.	27°	Great change.
Burlington, Vt.	A. M.	N. W.	24°	Snowing fast.
W't's Riv June.	A. M.	N. W.	24°	Snowing fast.
St. Johnsbury.	A. M.	N. W.	20°	Snowing fast.
Malone	A. M.	N. E.	18°	Snowing.
Rouse's Point.	A. M.	N. W.	21°	Snowing.
Philadelphia	M.	W. N.W.	28°	Clear.
Washington	M.	N. W.	28°	Variable.
Cleveland	A. M.	N.	11°	Cloudy—bar. 29.861
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	N. W.	20°	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	N. W.	20°	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	N. W.	5°	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	N. W.	15°	Clear.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N. W.	4°	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	N. W.	27°	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	N. W.	14°	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	5°	Clear.
Portage City.	A. M.	N. W.	4°	Clear.
Milwaukee, W.	A. M.	—	10°	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	13°	Clear.
Pittsburg	A. M.	—	17°	Clear.
Lafayette, Ind.	A. M.	—	17°	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	14°	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	12°	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	—	2°	Clear.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	20°	Cloudy.
Fon du Lac	A. M.	—	15°	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	P. M.	—	16°	Cloudy.
Utica, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	30°	Raw and boister's.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	20°	Cold and clear.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	9°	Cold and clear.
Hornellsville	P. M.	N. W.	10°	Cold.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	10°	Cloudy.
Port Jervis, N.Y.	P. M.	N. W.	13°	Clear.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	20°	Cloudy.
Springfield, N.Y.	P. M.	N. W.	24°	Cloudy.
New-York	3 P. M.	N. W.	24°	Cloudy.
Washington	P. M.	—	28°	Clear.

Great Speed.
THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern shippers to the following schedule of time made by their
LIGHTNING EXPRESS,
Which leaves at 1 and 3 P. M., daily, from No. 59 Broadway:
Philadelphia.....6 hours.
Baltimore.....12 hours.
Washington.....15 hours.
Pittsburg.....20 hours.
Cleveland.....24 hours.
Cincinnati.....36 hours.
Louisville.....40 hours.
Chicago.....3 to 4 days.
St. Louis.....3 to 4 days.
Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Newark and all parts of the West and South are reached by our Express, with equal speed to the above.
Mark goods Adams Express Company. Our wagons will call for all freight to be sent by Express, if orders are left at the office, No. 59 Broadway. Contracts made for prices and time on application to
JOHN HOEY,
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Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.
This improved [illegible], being [illegible] extremely for family use, is recommended as being [illegible] perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any other machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms.
WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled as producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, [illegible] No. 7 Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, only 4 shillings a box, Black or Brown, natural in appearance and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. Floralia, a beautiful hair tonic, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Boots.—At the old establishment of LORIN BROOKS & SON, No. 138 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st., a superior assortment of Boots and Shoes, ready made and made to measure, at reduced prices.

MARRIED.

Biddle—Davison.—In this City, on Monday, March 1, by Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, D. D., Mr. Rew. J. Biddle to Miss Fanny R., daughter of Edw. Davison, Esq.

Chambers—Parrish.—At Lowville, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Feb. 25, by Rev. Mr. Lockwood, Dexter E. Chambers, of New-York, and Mary W., only daughter of the late Russell Parrish, Esq., of the former place.

Barrell—Candler.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, March 1, by Rev. Mr. Crowell George Barrell, Jr., and Cornelia W., daughter of Samuel Candler, Esq., all of Orange.

DIED.

Hughes.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 28, Alfred A., the only surviving son of the late M. Hughes, of this City, aged 17 years, 6 months and 28 days.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his mother, No. 114 Waverley-place, at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, (Wednesday,) to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn High Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul and from thence to Staten Island for interment. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation.

Sparks.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 2, Elizabeth Caroline Platt, wife of Samuel J. Sparks, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, 8th av., corner of 52d st., on Thursday, March 4, at 2 o'clock.

Perry.—In this City, on Monday, March 1, Dr. David Perry, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 282 3d-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Houghtaling.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 2, Edwin Wylie, only child of Peter R. and Susannah P. Houghtaling, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 167 West 40th st., near 8th-av., on Thursday, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Webb.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 1, George Aymar Webb, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Daniel A. Mathews, No. 118 East 34th st., on Wednesday afternoon, March 3, at 3 o'clock.

Watson.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday evening, March 1, Florence, only child of Henry and Charlotte Watson, aged 7 months.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. A. J. Berry, No. 46 South 9th-st., on Wednesday, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Bourdette.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 2, Daniel Stansbury, eldest son of the late Daniel S. Bourdette, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uncle, Wm. H. Peck, and his brother in law, Oscar Tuarequio, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 296 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Reynolds.—At Somers, Westchester Co., on Monday, March 1, Alvarata, only daughter of Wm. E. and Harriet Reynolds, aged 15 months and 24 days.

Ferris.—At Throgs Neck, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Second day, March 1, Amelia Ferris widow of the late Elijah Ferris, in the 68th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Fifth day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Charlton Ferris. Carriages will be in waiting at William's Bridge on the arrival of the 9¼ o'clock train of the Harlem Railroad.

Merrill.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 28, of consumption, Margaret R., wife of John L. Merrill, aged 33 years.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his residence, Washington-av., corner of Lafayette, Brooklyn. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Ball.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 1, Horace W. Ball, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of deceased are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Prall.—At Paterson, N. J., on Monday evening, March 1, Laura, infant daughter of Edwin T. and Rachel M. Prall, aged 9 months.

The funeral service on Wednesday, March 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Rogers.—At Easton, Penn., on Monday, March 1, Rev. Joshua M. Rogers, aged 75 years, for many years Rector of Trinity Church, in that place.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

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CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.
We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.
In quality, we think they are the best in the market and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.
PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.
Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the Times Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

RICH SPRING SILKS
IN ADVANCE OF THE SEASON.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
WILL OPEN, THIS DAY,
NEW STYLES OF SPRING SILKS,
Embracing
RICH CHENE,
BLACK BAYADERE,
PLAID AND STRIPE,
AND GRO DE RHIN SILKS.
HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND,
In defiance of the advance in Cotton Goods,
11-4 wide Heavy Sheetings, At 1s. 6d. per yard.
8-4 wide Allendale Sheetings, At 1s. 6d. per yard.
5-4 wide Utica Mills Sheetings, At 1s. 3d. per yard.
4-4 wide English Long Cloth, At 8 cents per yard.
7-8 wide Fine Domestic Cottons, At 6¼ cents per yard.
French and Domestic Prints, Entirely new patterns.
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SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (a new article,)
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.
Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

J. C. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—A COURSE OF Eight Lectures will be delivered at the New Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts. commencing THURSDAY, March 4, 1858, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
March 4.....Rev. Edward E. Hale.
The Last Voyage of the Resolute in the Northern Seas.
March 11.....Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.
The Freaks of Fortune.
March 18.....George W. Curtis, Esq.
Thackeray.
March 25.....Rev. Thomas Starr King.
April 1.....Rev. Samuel Johnson.
April 8.....Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.
April 15.....
April 22.....Brownlee Brown, Esq.
Tickets for the Course, admitting a Gentleman and Lady.....$3 00
Additional Lady's Ticket for the Course.....1 00
Single Tickets for the Course.....2 00
Single Admission.....25
Tickets to be had of MANN, STEARNS & BEALE, No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York; JOHN C. BEALE, No. 78 Wall-st., corner of Pearl, New-York; W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; H. H. DICKINSON, corner of Atlantic and Henry streets, and at the door.

SCALD HEAD OF SEVEN YEARS
Cured by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE. Witness of cure, L. H. Lines, M. D., No. 267 Bowery. For sale at No. 77 Canal-st., near Church, and at Druggists'. Also, at GOULD'S Stationery, Tribune Buildings, and at MILLET'S Music Store, Broadway, near Pearl-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, TUESDAY, March 2, at noon. Subjects: The Propagation of Fish, Winter Preservation and Care of Manure, [illegible] of Stock, and The Red Cattle of New-England. The members of the Club will bring some of their choicest seeds, and exchange with each other. The Club will henceforth meet EVERY TUESDAY for distribution of seeds. Those supplied by members are reliable and valued.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HARPER'S GREAT TRAVEL BOOK.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 329 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.
ORIENTAL AND WESTERN SIBERIA.—A Narrative of Seven Years' Explorations and Adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, the Khirgis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia. By Thomas Witlam Atkinson. With a Map and Numerous Spirited Illustrations from Drawings by the Author. 8vo, (uniform with Dr. Livingstone's South Africa,) Muslin, $3.
Mr. T. W. Atkinson, an artist of extraordinary [illegible] in pursuit of the picturesque, has ventured into regions where, probably, no European foot, save his, has trodden. Mr. Atkinson's travels embrace Oriental and Western Siberia, Mongolia, Dzoungaria, the Khirgis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and portions of Central Asia, and occupied him for the space of seven years—time which he has turned to admirable account. It argues no slight devotion to Art to have undertaken the task of giving to civilized Europe a transcript of what is at once most beautiful and most wonderful in nature, in countries so remote, so difficult of access, and, in many instances, so dangerous to the traveler. The public may equally feel grateful to Mr. Atkinson for thus widely extending the bounds of [illegible] hitherto unknown, but most interesting [illegible].
From the London Athenæum.
Mr. Atkinson's sketches were made by especial permission of the late Emperor of Russia during seven years' hunting, sketching, and traveling in the picturesque regions of Oriental and Western Siberia, Mongolia, the Khirgis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and Central Asia. Perhaps no English artist was ever before admitted into this enchanted land of history, or provided with the talisman and amulet of a general passport; and well has Mr. Atkinson availed himself of the privilege. Mr. Atkinson's wanderings lead us away into forests, gorges of mountains, where the thunder shakes the ground and the lightning strikes, like God's sword-blade, among the trees—where the Tartars cower in their felt hut, and the tea-drinkers grow silent round the red logs. Rivers to swim, torrents to pass, became trifles to this adventurous traveler, who has brought us records of places never, perhaps, before visited; for no Englishman has been there—no Russian traveler has written of them.
From the London Literary Gazette.
To the geographer, the geologist, the ethnographer, the sportsman, and to those who read only for amusement, this will be an acceptable volume. Mr. Atkinson is not only an adventurous traveler, but a correct and an amusing writer.
From the London Examiner.
It is a valuable addition to the literature of travel, and a famous contribution also to the list of show books. Mr. Atkinson's book is most readable. The geographer finds in it notice of ground heretofore left undescribed—the ethnologist, geologist and botanist find notes, and pictures, too, of which they know the value—the sportsman's taste is gratified by chronicles of sport—the lover of adventure will find a number of perils and escapes to hang over, and the lover of a frank, good-humored way of speech will find the book a pleasant one in every page. Seven years of wandering, thirty-nine thousand five hundred miles of moving to and fro in a wild and almost unknown country should yield a book worth reading, and they do.
II.
FOWLER'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR SCHOOLS.—The English Language in its Elements and Forms. With a History of its Origin and Development. Abridged from the Octavo Edition. Designed for General Use in Schools and Families. By William C. Fowler, late Professor of Rhetoric in Amherst College. 12mo, Sheep extra, $1.
NOTICES OF THE OCTAVO EDITION.
Admirably adapted to the wants of Academies and Colleges.—Prof. Shedd, (Andover.)
Cannot fail to be the means of making the language better understood and better appreciated.—Hon. D. D. Barnard, late Minister to Prussia.
Unquestionably a work of great ability.—Hon. Edward Everett.
A very valuable contribution to our knowledge of our language and of its Grammar.—Theodore D. Woolsey, LL. D., President of Yale College.
Its analytical investigations, its historical deductions, and its lucid arrangement, equally commend it to the public favor; and while it is a hand-book for the youth, it is a companion for the ripe scholar, and may be profitably studied at any period of life.—Hon. Lewis Cass.
A most interesting and instructive treatise.—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.
Unquestionably it is the most thorough and perfect, and best adapted for the important purpose for which it is designed, of all the productions which have appeared on the subject.—Hon. Charles J. McCurdy, late Minister to Austria.
Bears the marks of laborious research and careful elaboration.—North American Review.
III.
TACITUS LITERALLY TRANSLATED. The Works of Tacitus. The Oxford Translation, Revised. With Notes. Vol. I. The Annals. Vol. II. The History, Germany, Agricola, and Dialogues on Orators. 2 vols. 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.
Tacitus forms the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Volumes of HARPER'S NEW CLASSICAL LIBRARY.
Comprising Literal Translations of
Cæsar, Xenophon,
Virgil, Homer's Iliad,
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Cicero's Orations, Euripides,
Cicero's Offices, &c. Sophocles,
Tacitus, Æschylus,
Demosthenes.
Portraits. 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents a Volume.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
LIVINGSTONE'S SOUTH AFRICA. Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa; including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa, and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loando on the West Coast; thence across the Continent down the River Zambesi to the Eastern Ocean. By David Livingstone, LL.D., D. C. L. Two maps by Arrowsmith, a Portrait on Steel, and Numerous Illustrations. 8vo, Muslin, $3. (A New Edition just Ready.)
CAUTION.
Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS take this opportunity of cautioning the public against several spurious publications, which, by artful advertisements are made to appear as though emanating from Dr. Livingstone. They are authorized to say that Dr. Livingstone repudiates them entirely, and wishes it to be generally known that the present work is the
ONLY AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF HIS ADVENTURES AND TRAVELS IN AFRICA.
ISAAC TAYLOR'S WORLD OF MIND. The World of Mind. An Elementary Book. By Isaac Taylor, Author of "Wesley and Methodism," "Loyola and Jesuitism," "Natural History of Enthusiasm," &c., &c. 12mo, Muslin, $1 00.
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MRS. SIGOURNEY'S LUCY HOWARD. Lucy Howard's Journal. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.
HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above Works by Mail, postage paid, (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the Money.

THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANISM.
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.
The following Houses are Agents in this City for the sale of these infallible Watches:
Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.
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AN ESTABLISHED INSTITUTION.
One which richly merits all the commendations bestowed upon it by men of every profession or calling, and indorsed by upwards of 2,000 persons who appreciate the value of this the only perfect Fountain Pen ever offered to the public. Any one who needs a pen is invited to examine these. We are pleased to show them, whether you wish to purchase or not.
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
No. 263 Broadway, 2d door above Warren-st.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—Dear Sir: An article appearing in your paper a short time past, commenting on the case of Baker against Baker, in the Auburn Court, of February, 1858, and in that comment suggesting the probability of me being a little morose; as you have seen fit to make this reflection on me publicly, I think you will not refuse me the justice to publish this article, allowing the public to judge for themselves.

The Pagan worship of the time of the Savior consisted mostly of their unbridled intercourse of the sexes; in their worship numerous and otherwise unheard-of intolerable offences to society were committed.

The pure religion of Jesus Christ was "by the goodness of God" developed in condemnation of those vile practices. These Pagan practices have been practiced from earliest ages to the present time, "and now is," as will be seen in histories and items of daily news. In these days ministers of religion, under garb of sanctity, betray their flock,* and husbands, wives, sons and daughters in various ways have unrighteous intercourse of sex, sometimes by social parties, Church picnics, and general associations, and general every-day transactions. Public writings advocate free love, enjoyment of life, of which are two kinds, one—Mormonism at Salt Lake and in families, the other is existing free-love institutions, so interpreted by them of sexing only as they desire, and one now in practice before the public. Now when base-minded women or men come to marry one pure-minded, there is war between them; the one practicing these paganisms, the other viewing the matter as St. Paul in connection with Clark's Commentaries, 1st Corinthians, 7th chap. Now I profess to be an advocate "in all gratitude to the reforming grace of God" of these righteous views, viz.: That man should have but one wife, woman but one husband, and sex with no other thing.

Now what wonder is there if a man or woman so contending for the right, is a little heavy-minded or superlative in feeling, "feeling better than those who practice these vile, hurtful, unbeseeming things." Judge yourselves is not the husband right, when his clear senses show him that his wife abuses her church privileges, her dress, her correspondence, her promenade, her social intercourse, female and male—and in fact sacrifices all things to her pagan principles? Is not the wife right, when she sees the same in her husband, in demanding public defence, and not to be publicly defamed by being called morose, superlative? Who will propose, to allow divorce in all cases where these things occur, "and without the necessity of proof—as all men and women throughout society practicing paganism back each other up?" Thus, when a husband applies to a lawyer he is betrayed and robbed of his money, and being unable to bring proof must offer her support, his home. If he supports her away from him, he is supporting this prostitute for gratuitous public use. Would it not be better to separate them, requiring a simple statement before a Justice, and requiring the husband to support the children always, and the wife one year after separation? Are we an enlightened and civilized people, and tolerate such things unreformed? God help the poor widow's son.

To the public, respectfully, SAMUEL F. BAKER.

* I object to ministers calling on my wife or daughters when I am absent and from home, or his receiving their calls. Is not this Mormonism in our midst, destroying the most lovely of mankind's possessions—his wife and daughters?

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1858.

LUCIUS HART, IMPORTER AND DEALER in metals, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, offers for sale banca tin, straits tin, [illegible] and other brands; antimony; Spanish and American lead; spelter; copper in ingots; [illegible], bar tin and bar lead, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS.
[illegible]
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST.
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
LATE
WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In view of the many unexampled changes of the market, offer at their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT,
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.
THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to [illegible] out the best and choicest [illegible]
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.
They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince all buyers, who will examine their stock, that it is for their interest to deal with them.
They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS, viz.:
PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPER.
To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

THE FIRST OPENING
FOR THE SEASON,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Will take place on Thursday, March 4, when will be displayed a choice assortment of
CHILDREN'S BONNETS and HEAD DRESSES,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' HATS and CAPS, and
INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

A NEW DISCOVERY.
Neuralgia in the head or face, Tooth-Ache, Ear-Ache, &c. &c., cured by a mild external application in [illegible] minutes. Patients will be attended at their residence free of charge for a week or two. Address [illegible] BOX, General Post-Office.

WANTED—A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING Machine for family use, in good order. Any person who will dispose of one cheap, may address, stating price, SMITH, Box No. 2,380 Post-Office.

DRY GOODS.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest.)
Are now opening and offering [illegible]
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, HAMILTON,
AND OTHER PRINTS.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Stark, Whitinsville,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH OR
APPROVED CREDIT.
It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
Gathering the choicest gems from Imported and Home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT.
RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c.
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF
Spring and Summer dry goods.
By the assignees of
C. E. WILLIAMS & CO.
At No. 418 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.
Comprising in part
Rich bareges, barege robes,
Lawns and organdies,
Silks and shawls,
Linen goods, &c., &c.
At prices far below the cost of production.

SPRING OPENING.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer
On MONDAY, March 1,
A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Carefully selected in the European markets during the past season,
FOR THE CITY RETAIL TRADE.
All of which will be offered at a small advance on the
COST OF IMPORTATION.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

1858.—SPRING MANTILLAS. 1858.
Great inducements
To cash and short time buyers.
At wholesale.
The subscriber has now prepared and is manufacturing daily, a large and varied stock of the above goods, from the lowest priced to the most costly article, which he offers for cash or short credit, at
THE SMALLEST SHADE OF PROFIT.
Also, a line of imported stella shawls, differing from any in the market. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS
At retail,
And at wholesale.
Five thousand elegant Stella Shawls—the subscriber's own importation—will be opened for sale this week at very low prices. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

COTTON YARN, WICKING, TWINE, CARpet Warp, Cotton Batting, first-quality Black and White Waddings of every style, sheet and yard, received from 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lbs. to the dozen yards or sheet; always constantly supplied with Mosquito Nettings, which will be sold on reasonable terms by THOMAS OWENS, No. 24 Cedar-st.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "Z," at 6½ cents.
Apply to BUSHNELL, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 59 and 61 Warren-st.

THE NEW SKIRT,
WITH PATENT BUCKLE,
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT
Is acknowledged by all to be
THE BEST ARTICLE OF THE KIND EVER MANUFACTURED.
All of D. & S.'s goods are stamped with their TRADE MARK, and for sale throughout the Union.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
W. D. GRISWELL & CO.
Offer to the trade their usual well-selected stock of Clothing Goods on terms to suit the times.
No. 33 and 35 [illegible]
[illegible]

MILLER & CO.
WHOLESALE SILK, HAT [illegible],
Corner Greene and [illegible]

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES [illegible]
[illegible] HAT GLOVE CO., No. 21 John st. up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD of RICH GLOSSY HAIR, COMPLETELY PRESERVED TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color, or bald but would have the growth restored, or troubled with dandruff and itching but would have it removed, or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick headache (neuralgia), but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this; see circular and the following: [illegible]

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.

[illegible] I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, [illegible] I was induced to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one [illegible] until I met you in [illegible] County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family, first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original brownish-black color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of our family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidently recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

DEAR PROF. WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at [illegible] before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, [illegible] and others of our family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

[illegible]
I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.
S. BREESE, Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment), and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 81 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS,
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. GOODMAN & CO., No. 60 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

[illegible]—They are the sole agents in this City for [illegible] Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

[illegible] supplied with Bleaching powders, [illegible] Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. [illegible] for rags and paper-shavings.

J. & H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 114 and 116 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer [illegible] by sale, at low cash prices, every variety of [illegible] books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, [illegible] notes, drafts, bonds and shipping receipts [illegible] memorandum and time books, pens [illegible] pocket-books and backgammon boards [illegible] usually kept by the trade. JOB and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. [illegible] Country merchants invited to call.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—The Subscriber begs to inform the trade that in consequence of the late fire at No. 67 Maiden-lane, he has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, and has concluded to dispose of his entire stock at greatly reduced prices. The early attention of dealers is requested, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May. A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

ATTENTION, ALL!—R. F. SPANGENBERG & CO. have on exhibition, and are now manufacturing [illegible] and spoons of their new gold and silver metals, [illegible] which are conceded to be superior to anything yet offered for durability, beauty of finish and entire freedom from corrosion, requiring only the care of [illegible]. A liberal discount to jobbing houses. A call is solicited at our office, No. 17 Ann-st.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTED superior for burning and lubricating, at a reduced price. Barrels to be returned. Only agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD AND TUITION.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, delightfully situated a few miles from the City, would take three or four young girls of the ages of 7 to 12 years, to board and educate in English and French, [illegible] part to defray private instruction to their own children of the same age. It offers a rare opportunity for persons desiring the best home influences. Orphans preferred. The best of references given and required. Address Box No. 2,540 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with fine rooms and board in a private family; house first-class, very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 221 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 14 East 16th-st., near [illegible]. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let one or two choice front rooms on the second floor, with full or partial board, in a first-class house and choice location. Terms moderate. The best of references given and required. Immediate possession. Address BOARD, Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, a large room and closet, with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, may be had with an English lady, in a private family; location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address C. J. E., Times office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish to obtain board from 1st May in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, on moderate terms. Address M. W., Box No. 2,118 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and servant, in a private family of undoubted respectability, where good plain living and pleasant society can be found, by persons of the same standing. Address, for two days, WOODWARD, at New-York *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, within walking distance of the Fulton Ferry, a room and bedroom, on the second floor, for a gentleman, his wife, infant and servant, with board. References exchanged. Address, for three days, D. O., box No. 1,647 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND [illegible] desirous of finding rooms and board for six or eight months coming, in a private family in the vicinity of New-Haven, or on the line of the New-Haven or Harlem River Railroad, within one hour's ride of the City. Address W. B. C., box No. 2,473 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, location between 24th and 31st sts. [illegible] Call or address D. L. W., No. 476 1st-av., after 4½ o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family for a gentleman and wife; location between 5th and 7th avs. Address H. D. H., Times office, stating terms, which must be reasonable. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Partial board for gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address, giving location and terms, MERCHANT'S CLERK, Times office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a second floor, with water, gas and partial board, in a private family; location west of 6th-av., not above 34th-st., nor below Christopher-st. Address S. B., Times Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, consisting of 3 rooms, with hall room. Apply at [illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FROM 5 TO 10 MINUTES' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class [illegible] neighborhood. No. 46 Concord-st.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY,
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California [illegible] exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return [illegible] agreeing in case of loss to [illegible] or parties can mail [illegible] at their own risk, have the [illegible] returned in same way. For rates, [illegible]

Having our own agents at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento [illegible] Messengers by every steamer, we [illegible] this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not [illegible] until returned in New-York. [illegible]

We will sell [illegible] WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] AND FARMER'S [illegible] with a small family, who thoroughly understands his business. His experience of several years' practice with the treatment of the [illegible] fruit, vegetables and the laying out of new grounds cannot be surpassed. His character and reference will be found satisfactory. Address FARMER AND GARDENER, care of Mr. Lear, No. 8 Park-place, New-York.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; wishes to meet with a family going to Europe this Spring; is accustomed to traveling there, and does not be sea sick; has long and satisfactory City reference for either of the above capacities. Address No. 65 4th-st., one door from Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS IN the City or country; one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; the other as chambermaid and waitress, assist with the washing and ironing; wages $8 to the cook and $6 to the waitress; no objections to the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Good City reference.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, and to take care of children. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 246 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN EXperienced woman; would take a child from its birth. No objection to go traveling. Has had several children of her own. Best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 11 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as a first-rate cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference. Address to A. D., No. 138 Atlantic-st., room No. 11, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, BY a respectable Protestant young woman; understands her business perfectly, has lived in the best of families. The best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 331 6th-av., second floor, back room. None but the best of families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man with a small family; understands the business in all its various branches; has had 14 years' practice in this country, at greenhouse, graperies, fruit and vegetables. Best City reference given. Apply by note to J. W. THORBURN'S seed store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes to engage by the day or week with a few private families; has had several years' experience in first-class establishments and private families. Address M. A. O., No. 65 4th-st., one door from Perry-st., in the store; notes will be punctually attended to.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of domestic servants, honest, sober, tidy and capable, for the City or country; well recommended, at the office No. 246 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Every effort used to give satisfaction.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to do the very best of cooking in first-class families in this City; is highly recommended as to capability and sobriety. Apply to No. 16 Union-court.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, OF MANY years' City and country practice, a situation as such in a small private family. She would assist in washing and ironing, and has reference of undoubted character. May be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer, No. 47 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man, of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry, cooking, or general housework in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress; also by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and a very nice Protestant German girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and boys' clothes, to work by the day, in genteel families. Apply at No. 475, corner of 39th-st. and 8th-av. Can be seen for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 222 Broadway, corner 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 18 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in adjoining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 67 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 112 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women, one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG LADY, A situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; can give good reference. Call at No. 120 Suffolk-st., near Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. H., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address B. P. S., Times office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS. A RESPECTABLE Protestant Swisswoman wishes a situation, Brooklyn preferred. Can give good City reference. Address SWITZERLAND, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gasfitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, Times Office, or call at No. 726 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or would do plain cooking. Best City references. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 336 6th-av., 1st floor, front room, corner of 21st-st.

HELP WANTED.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—APPLICATIONS for the office of Superintendent in this institution will be received for a week from the present date. An intelligent, energetic Christian man, with a wife capable of taking part in the duties of housekeeper, is desired. He must have the qualifications of an accountant and purveyor. Apply at No. 63 West 20th-st., rear of the Church of the Holy Communion, between the hours of 4 and 6, until March 10.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS for the City of New-York, and one for every 50,000 inhabitants for all other territory in the United States not yet supplied, to sell Wright's Patent Sectional Spring Bed-bottoms. Must give the best of reference and give good security in the sum of $100 to $300 for the property necessary to be in their possession. This may be a steady business for ten years. Inquire at Nos. 387, 389 and 391 1st-av., office on second floor.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family. None need apply unless they understand their work and come well recommended. Apply at No. 231 West 20th st.

WANTED—A TIDY, OBLIGING GERMAN PROtestant girl for general housework; one that can come well recommended; no other need apply at No. 130 4th-st.

WANTED—FOREMEN.—SEVERAL EXPERIenced foremen of track-layers to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Co., No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR ENglish girl for nurse. Inquire at No. 260 West 16th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY IN A WHOLEsale hardware store, low wages first year, and must reside with his parents. Applicants will address Box 2,[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN OF TWENty years' experience, a situation as head waiter in a Club House or a Hotel conducted on the European plan. He is quite conversant with the arrangements of the above [illegible] can produce the best of reference as to capability and general good conduct; has been in charge of one of the first class hotels in this City for the last three years and six months. Address, for three days, H. P., No. [illegible] East 13th st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—BY A MOST CAPABLE GIRL WITH excellent City reference, a situation as laundress in all its branches; can do up shirts in a magnificent style, also fluting and finery; will do chamberwork if required. Wages $7. Also, a regular waitress and chambermaid, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle. Wages $6. Call at No. 226 East 23d-st., or address by note.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LAdy, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, without incumbrance, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man, as a coachman or groom, and is a careful and a good driver and competent groom; has had long experience in England in care and treatment of horses, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girls, situations, one as competent cook; makes the best of pastry, bread, cakes and pies of all kinds; the other is a good chambermaid and waiter or nurse; both are excellent laundresses, and have the best of City references; would go to the country. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th st., front room, first floor; or address J. M., for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, by a very competent person, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would be willing to assist in chamberwork in a respectable private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and who has got the best of City references. Has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for H. B., by calling at No. 146 3d-av., 15th and 16th sts., or No. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, will meet with due attention for two days.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently, and his wife, an Englishwoman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 233 Church-st., one door from Canal.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. G. W., Times office.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 20 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot house and grape house; also, the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address O. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments—the care and management of green and hot house plants, laying out grounds, and gardening in general; can produce the best recommendation for the same from his last employer, whom he has served five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, at this office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A very respectable young man, (a German,) has filled the capacity both in Europe and this country; has had the care of hot-houses; fully understands the business in all its branches; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. H., Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 19th st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY A competent person, who understands all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to take the care of grown children; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 71 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, whose character shall bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety; a first-class man without family; none need apply but those having a first-class situation. Apply at J. M. THORBURN'S & CO., No. 15 John-st., for W. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women. One is a first class waitress; the other a first-rate cook and baker; understands pastry and jellies; will assist in washing and ironing. Both have best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable woman in a first-class family, the very best City reference given where she has lived several years; can take the entire charge of an infant. Call, for two days at No. 134 9th-st., east of Broadway, next door to the Mercantile Library.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and to do plain sewing, and no objection to do housework in a small family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 485 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man thoroughly acquainted with the business. City reference good for last 15 years. Understands farming perfectly; is single; would like to have one or two sisters employed in same place with him. Address F., Times office, until Saturday next. N. B.—Attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER, BY a man competent to fulfill all the required duties. Is a married man, with no children. A situation near York preferred. Refers to his late employer, J. S. Homans, Esq., No. 162 Pearl-st. Address WILLIAM ALEXANDER, care of J. S. Homans, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the iron, hardware and cutlery trade; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family; is an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; understands making bread, biscuit, and pastry. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 190 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant girl; she is a good washer and ironer, and speaks a little English. Call at No. 104 Beekman st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 586 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house on 122d-st., 200 feet west of 11th av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN, } Committee.
JOHN BELLAMY, }

New-York, Feb. 17, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the [illegible] inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the [illegible] building for the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary [illegible] XIVth Ward.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Wednesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, for [illegible] barrels of pork, for [illegible] Navy. Said pork to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection. The Department reserves to [illegible] the [illegible] of rejecting all offers, in case of the failure of the party [illegible] the expiration of the term of this advertisement. The pork is wanted immediately.
GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

LANDS AND HOMES AT THE WEST!—To the Farmer! To the Mechanic! To the Emigrant! The Illinois Central Railroad Company offers for sale 1,500,000 acres of the richest Farming land, which may be had in lots of 40 acres and upwards on long credits and at low rates of interest.

For full information, written or oral, in German, French and English, apply at the New-York agency, No. 336 Broadway, New-York, where maps, pamphlets, descriptions, letters from old settlers, may be had gratis. Specimens of coal, minerals, grain, &c., are to be seen at the same place; also maps on a large scale, showing all the tracts in detail, the timber, creeks, streams, &c., &c. Fine sectional maps, showing the precise position of every piece of land in various parts of the State, can be had by remitting 50 cents in postage stamps. Apply, personally or by mail, to
CHARLES WIECK,
No. 336 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WALL-STREET PROPERTY.—In consequence of the Home Insurance Company having decided to remove to Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, (building formerly occupied by Messrs. Bowen, McNamee & Co.) The property No. 4 Wall-st., now occupied by them, is offered for sale. It is a building of the best and most substantial kind, built by the Company for their especial use and convenience—spacious fire-proof vaults, improved hot water heating apparatus through three stories of the building. The lot is 22 x 40, the building covers the whole lot. The property adjoins the Bank of the Republic, and is the first building east of Broadway on the south side of the street. Possession given on or before the 1st May next. For price, terms, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE.—The elegant four-story brown stone front house No. 97 1st-place, between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn, at City Salesroom, No. 363 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, March 8, at noon, under the direction of George Remsen, Esq., Sheriff of Kings County. A large portion of the purchase money can remain. The furniture now in the house will be sold at private sale at a great sacrifice. For particulars, apply to R. N. TUCKER, Attorney, No. 365 Fulton-st. (Haisey Buildings,) Brooklyn, or to C. A. DE WITT, No. 176 Broadway.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST BROADWAY.—The three-story and attic house and lease of lot No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side; lot 24 by 87½ feet; house 24 by 40; is in first-rate order, with the modern improvements, and situated on one of the best blocks in East Broadway. Terms moderate. One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Can be seen at any time. Apply at S. RAYNOR, No. 119 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 86 6th-st., near 2d-av.; house 25x45, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 317 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house, never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 127 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 144 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses, 20x44; lots 100 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—IN WORCESTER, MASS., FRONTING on Lincoln-st., a large double house, fitted with water, gas, range, furnace, and every modern convenience and in most perfect order, with one acre of land handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and well stocked with choice fruit; a large new stable in the rear. An elegant residence for a family desiring a union of town and country life. Will be sold low and on favorable terms, or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A 3-STORY and basement brick house, 25x43, lot 100, 33d st., near 2d-av. and Broadway; same place, one 3-story and basement brick house, 20x38, lot 50 feet; also, 3-story and basement brick house, No. 163 West 30th-st., for sale or to let; and brown-stone house 50th-st., 8th and 9th avs. All have the modern improvements. ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 30th-st.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A HANDSOME two-story, basement and attic brick house, with ten finished rooms, hot air, gas, &c., commanding a view of the Hudson from Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad station and steamboat landing; the grounds, 110 feet square, well improved, and the whole in fine order. Apply to THOMAS C. CORNELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE ACRES LAND IN Brooklyn, on favorable terms, and title perfect; for a permanent investment or for mapping and plotting out, this is one of the most desirable locations in the suburbs of the City. A handsome fortune can be realized to a person who has the time to devote to this business; accessible by three lines of omnibuses, and shortly by one or two horse railroads. Business arrangements out of the City is the motive for selling. Address H. A. B., Box No. 1,471 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, high basement house, in 48th st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 6th-av., with all the modern improvements, three parlors deep, 20x52, lot 100; 6th-av. cars start within 150 feet of the house, Broadway stages and 8th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500; $4,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HIDDEN, No. 59 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL, TWO SAW-mills, buzz saws, for cutting shingles and laths; a good water power, nearly the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New-Canaan, 2 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Sawmill river; the grist mill is 30 by 70 feet, driven by two over-shot water-wheels. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises. N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage.
C. J. SAUNDERS.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 14 West 27th st., near 5th-av.; the lot is about 24 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches deep; the house 20 feet by 54, is three rooms deep, and furnished with side lights to middle rooms, private stairs, gas, bath, laundry, &c. Apply to J. W. PIRSSON, No. 8 Wall-st., Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house on the north side of 17th st., No. 148, between 1st and 2d avs., opposite Stuyvesant-square. The house is 14x56 feet, with bay window and all the modern improvements. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. —OOMS, next door.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND CONSISTING of three lots, fronting on two streets, in the neighborhood of Chatham-square, well adapted for manufacturing purposes; will be sold low or exchanged for goods, stocks or bonds and mortgages or a place in the country. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 208 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown-stone, English basement house, No. 40 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Size 16 feet 6 inches by 52; lot half the block. Has all the modern conveniences, and has just been put in complete order. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TERMS EASY—Nos. 73 and 75 7th-st., near 3d-av. The houses are four-story and basement, first class, having been connected to accommodate the present occupants. Would be suitable for a large boarding house or will be disposed of separately. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 153 East 23d st., near 3d av., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THE SEVENTH WARD, THE house and lot 391 East Broadway; the house is in excellent order, has a two-story extension, making the house 57 feet 9 inches deep; it has been fitted up recently in elegant style, handsomely papered, frescoed, &c. For particulars, apply to S. S. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 104 Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSsession. A three-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements, in a delightful situation, near Madison-square, will be sold low if applied for immediately. Inquire of W. H. LUSH, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., or at No. 11 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK FRONT houses and lots, Nos. 276, 278 and 280 3d-st. Also, two three-story brick houses Nos. 61 and 63 Avenue D. Also, the brick house No. 167 Cherry-street. The above will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 40 William st., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. FICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot on 51st-st., having gas, water, bath, &c. Will be sold cheap, as the owner intends to leave for Liverpool. Apply to H. FRANKLIN, No. 71 West 38th st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 218 State-st., between Nevins and Powers sts., Brooklyn, in a desirable location, near Fulton-av. Railroad. House 21x45 feet, three rooms deep, gas and water in; lot 21x100, including court-yard. Apply at 130 Dean-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE, NO. [illegible] West 27th-st.; price $8,000; also, lot on [illegible] 5th-av.; price $3,600; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L EDDY, No. 81 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A three-story and basement brick house, with sub-cellar, in one of the finest locations in the City, possessing all the modern improvements, frescoed walls, &c. Apply on the premises No. 210 West 22d st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDing situated on the north side of West 24th st., No. [illegible] now occupied [illegible] Apply to L. E. PIGNOLET, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET—[illegible] House handsomely [illegible] improvements, and a court yard 25 feet. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 240 Canal-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME brick house [illegible] between 5th and 6th avs., with three adjoining lots; it commands a fine view of the City and an extended view of the surrounding country; water and gas in the house. Apply to J. CALLAGHAN, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st.

Also, lots for sale or exchanged for improved City property, on 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME COTtage on the east side of Adelphi st., Brooklyn, a few doors north of DeKalb av. The lot is very large, 50x128, and in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn; yard well stocked with grape-vines, fruit trees, &c. Price $3,000. Apply to E. WILLIAMS, No. 252 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 48 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO LEASE, AT PEEKSKILL.—Has 14 rooms, gas fixtures, chandeliers, a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees, is about 5 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt. Inquire Desk No. 37, over the Assay office, Wall-st., New-York.

TWO VALUABLE BROADWAY LEASES for sale, with stock and fixtures; 5 years' lease of store, basement, second and third floors of No. 529 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, and three years' lease of store No. 336 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Immediate possession given. WM. ELY CHILSON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 236, 242, 244 West 23d st., between the 8th and 9th avs. Apply at No. 244 West 23d st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY, ELIGIBLY located, near the ferry, in exchange for Iowa County or City Bonds or land. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall st.

ST. FELIX ESTATE, BROOKLYN.—THE portion of this estate unsold on the 2d inst., may be purchased of the subscribers at private sale, on application to A. J. BLEECKER, SON, No. 7 Broad-st.

$5,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A house No. 331 East 12th st. Inquire of M. WISE, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from Chestnut st. depôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 8 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation, in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat with about 15 acres of land in Morristown, N. J., retired from the town, but possessing all its advantages. The house is of the Elizabethan style, large and commodious, with all the modern improvements, and is on an elevated site, 260 feet from the road, in a grove of large forest trees interspersed with evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out—on which is a variety of young fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; also, a pond supplied by springs. Any person desiring such a place will, on viewing it, find their anticipations fully realized. If desired, part of the furniture may be retained.
DAVID ROCKWELL, Morristown.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN., A VERY desirable country residence, within five minutes' walk of the depôt, containing about 20 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood-house and other out-buildings. This is a very healthy and desirable location, it being 1½ hours' ride by railroad from New-York. Will be sold very cheap if sold immediately. Inquire at No. 57 Cortland-st.

TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, beautifully situated on the bank of the Hudson, a little south of the city of Poughkeepsie. The house is large and convenient, suitable either for a private residence or boarding-house. It can be rented with the garden, out-buildings, and a few acres, independent of the farm. Inquire on the premises, or, by letter, to Mrs. H. A. LIVINGSTON, Poughkeepsie; or, HENRY P. LIVINGSTON, No. 100 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, MARCH 1, 1858.—The subscriber's residence at Portchester, 25 miles from this City, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32x40, 14 rooms, 1¾ acres of ground, variety of berries, fruit and shade trees. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Sale will take place on the premises at 2½ P. M. New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12:45 P. M. JOHN T. DUNHAM.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ONE OF THE most desirable country residences in the State of New-York, situated in Westchester County, a short distance above the High Bridge. The house is 50x40 feet, and commands a delightful prospect, surrounded by 12 acres of highly cultivated land. Rent, $1,200, or furnished, $1,700. Apply to SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, No. 30 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, BEAUTIFULly situated at Clifton, Staten Island, immediately on the Bay. Possession given on the 1st of March, if required. Apply at Randolph's bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—IN A PLEASANT LOCAtion, for three years, a high-stoop house, 20 to 25 feet front, and from 45 to 55 feet deep. Rent about $800. Location to be between 14th and 40th sts., and the 3d and 6th avs. Family small and pay unquestionable. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,607 Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A SMALL RESPECTable family, the lower part of a two-story house, situated in a respectable neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $300 per annum. Address GEORGE SNYDER, No. 82 William-st. Seventh Ward preferred.

OFFICE WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, WITH board, in a location between 8th-st. and 23d-st. and 4th and 6th avs. Address PHYSICIAN, stating terms. Possession wanted by April 1.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIFTY-FIVE ACRES, seven miles from the City Hall, Brooklyn, three-quarters of a mile from Railroad depôt, good house and barn. Price $11,000—half its value; one-third cash. Also, a splendid country seat, 5½ from the Fulton Ferry; house has all the modern improvements, out-buildings, fruit and flowers of every kind, for health and beauty cannot be surpassed; cost $15,000; will be sold for $10,000, one-third cash. Also, a first-class brown-stone front house, finished in superb style, and in one of the best neighborhoods. Any of the above cannot be surpassed as an investment. For further particulars inquire of the owner from 11 to 3 o'clock, or after 4, any time, at No. 106 Dean-st., Brooklyn, third house from Hoyt, South side.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN SENECA County, State of New-York, containing 241 acres of *land on the bank of Seneca Lake 8½ miles south from* Geneva and 8½ north from the State Agricultural College. Said farm is beautifully situated with good buildings, *choice fruit, 50 acres of woodland, well watered and* under drained. Will be sold low, or exchanged for City *property. For full particulars, inquire of* JOHN FERGUSON, No. 67 Broad st.; P. C. DOOLITTLE, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.; or HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM CONTAINing about 15 acres, with 2 dwellings and all the necessary outbuildings, plenty of fruit and good water. It is situated about 20 miles from the City on the New-Haven Railroad. Terms easy. Apply to WM. ONDERDONK, No. 37 Willow-place, or I. E. SAYRE, No. 167 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

IMPROVED VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE, about 1,000 acres, with large mansion, barns, &c., near churches, Post-Office and navigable water. Location high and healthful. Map and full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
A. L. MINER, Receiver.
ja21-ew

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 2, 1858.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh3,18,'58-lawlyW

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS. ONE brown mare, 15¼ hands high, one roan horse, [illegible] both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a phaeton do., [illegible] together with a fine coach harness, will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at private prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage repository, No. [illegible] Broadway, near the [illegible]

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail.
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 75,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON'S Wareroom, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—VALUABLE WARE-houses [illegible] TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR LEASE FOR SALE, WITH VALUABLE PRIVILEGES.—That eligible property, Nos. [illegible] running through to and including [illegible] No. 31 Platt st., forming one store [illegible] excellent [illegible] is well adapted for any large [illegible] Will be leased for a term of years [illegible] Platt sts. [illegible] at a reasonable term [illegible] apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—A very desirable [illegible] residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large greenhouse, cottage for gardener, stabling, &c.; a healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found; commanding an extensive view of the Bay and City, and the [illegible] with cards of admission, apply to JOS. F. POLHEMUS, No. [illegible] Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 [illegible] New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE [illegible] building [illegible] now occupied by the New-York [illegible] well adapted for [illegible] largest [illegible] in the City [illegible] streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. [illegible] Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a [illegible] engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary fixtures.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Broadway; two stores on Broadway, near Canal; four large rooms on Canal-st., 70x20 ft.; the dwelling house No. 127 Greene-st., with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms—rent $1,600; the dwelling house No. 188 Lawrence and No. 101 Wooster sts.—rent $650 each; also, a small store on Lispenard-st. Apply at No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock, A. M., or at No. 144 Chambers-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. [illegible] West 22d-st. The house is well located, is very conveniently arranged, and was thoroughly papered and painted last Summer. A portion of the furniture will be sold to the party taking the house, if desired. Rent $1,200. Inquire on the premises, between 1 A M and 3 P. M., or by addressing box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

TO LET—IN NINTH-AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-sixth st., to small and respectable families, two or three of those very neat and convenient cottage-houses, containing eight rooms, sub-cellar, &c. [illegible] st., near 9th-av., water, &c.; rent from $300 to $375. Also, some good houses, stores and apartments in Hoboken to let. Apply to or address WM. WHITE, No. 197 Washington-st., Hoboken, or he may be seen at the corner of 9th-av. and 26th st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET—IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY of New-York, the rooms formerly occupied by the New-York Historical Society, suitable for a library and reading-room; may be had on a lease for a term of years. Also, two fine studios for artists, and rooms for students of [illegible]. Apply to the Janitor and Agent on the premises.

TO LET FROM MAY 1—THE UPPER PART of house north-west corner of Broadway and [illegible] st. Also, the store and cellar No. [illegible] door from Broadway. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of JOS. L. HEPBURN, No. 42 Pine st., or No. [illegible] Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED PROPerty, possession to be given 1st May next:
The five-story fire-proof store No. [illegible] Dey-st., [illegible] for the dry goods business.
The large five-story store Nos. 263 and 265 Front-st.
The four story store No. 67 Bowery, well adapted for the clothing business. Apply at No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion, with 16 lots, [illegible] st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. [illegible] shrubbery, &c., late the residence of [illegible] Esq. To a good tenant [illegible] place. It will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to B. W. ROWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET—AT NO. 118 WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET, to a small family, the first story and basement, consisting of two parlors and five rooms, with Croton water and gas; rent $450.

Also, to a small family, the third story, consisting of four rooms, with bath and gas; rent $[illegible]. Inquire on the premises.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO LET IN APPLETON'S BUILDING.—Applications [illegible] the building occupied by the subscribers, [illegible] suited [illegible] number of [illegible] offices, suitable for all kinds of [illegible] front on a side street [illegible] D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LEASE—NO. 321 BROADWAY, FOR ONE TO three years.—4 floors—25 by [illegible] ft., together, now occupied in part by G. P. Putnam & Co., Publishers. This superb [illegible] the best building [illegible] overlooks the grounds, and is in good repair. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY DWELLING houses Nos. 31 and 33 King-st., with all the modern improvements; part of a house, consisting of first floor and front basement, with gas and Croton water; also other parts of houses to let. Inquire of HENRY HAVEY, rear of No. 31 King-st., or of [illegible] No. 31 Chatham-st.

TO LET VERY LOW—FROM FIVE TO SIX hundred dollars, two English basement and three high-stoop first-class moderate-sized houses, with all the modern improvements, in a block of thirteen, [illegible] corner of 38th-st. and 3d-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, 4-story, English basement, will be rented to a private family for one or two years, from the 1st of April or May, located near Murray Hill. Address H. T. D., box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

TO LET—IN FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN BOWERY and 2d-av., to a small family, a portion of a three-story brick house, consisting of second floor, with closets, a basement and attic bedroom. Inquire at the office of the *Messenger*, Tract House, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 till 3 o'clock.

TO LET VERY, VERY LOW—FROM FIVE to six hundred dollars, two English basement and three high stoop three and four story [illegible] sized houses, in a block of 13, at the corner of 38th st. and 3d-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. [illegible] Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank; one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or exchange broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank building. Inquire at the Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEAT TWO-STORY brick house No. [illegible] South 9th-st., Williamsburgh [illegible] minutes' walk from [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] or of W. H. WALKER, No. [illegible]

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 115 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep, to Theatre-alley, with convenient and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. [illegible], No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE STORE ON THE CORNER OF PITT and Rivington sts., suitable for a drug, grocery, or a harness business. Inquire of J. REYNOLDS, No. [illegible] West 43d-st. No liquor dealers need apply.

TO LET—DESIRABLE SHOPS, REAR OF NOS. 29 and 31 King-st., in the new brick building, [illegible] feet, all lighted, suitable for light mechanical business. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, on the premises.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new first-class store No. 224 Front-st. Apply at R. STEVENS' BOND, No. 126 Water-st., or at No. 6 West [illegible] st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Inquire of THOS. WYATT, No. 100 Mercer-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing house No. 18 Bond-st.; supplied with all the modern improvements; possession given 1st May next. Apply at No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 143 Hudson-st., fronting St. John's Park. Apply to WILLIAM L. BOND, No. 31 South-st.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Peck-slip, [illegible] st. Apply to F. BAILEY MYERS, No. 320 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Times Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of E. B. FREEMAN, or F. L. HALL, on premises.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM TO LET. RENT $50 per year. Inquire of WILLIAM H. RIGAN, No. [illegible] South-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 12 WEST 21st-st. The owner, about going to Europe, will let his house to a private family only for one year, from the 1st of May. Inquire at No. 6 Maiden-lane, or from 12 to 2 P. M. at the house.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

TO RENT.
AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE IN EIGHTEENTH st., near Irving place.
Apply at No. 63 East 18th-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON MURRAY HILL—A new and handsome brown-stone front house, four stories, on 4th-av., near 37th-st., replete with modern improvements; will be ready for occupancy the 1st of April. [illegible] great very moderate to an acceptable tenant. Apply to EDWARD HARRIMAN, No. 115 Front-st.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, [illegible] and 218 Centre st., corner Hester.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 180 Montague place, Brooklyn.
The Academy will remain open until June 1, [illegible] those time for a full quarter from March 15, [illegible] after that date for part of a quarter.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 114 and 116 Pearl-st.
J. & H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best [illegible] upon COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell on WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 3, ABSOLUTE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN IMPORTER AND JOBBER'S STOCK OF DRY GOODS. (BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.) At 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of Messrs. ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL, No. [illegible] Broadway, (next door to the Broadway Theatre,) (by order of [illegible] Kendall, Esq., Assignee,) THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS contained in said store, comprising [illegible] DRESS GOODS, BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SILKS, SATINS, VESTINGS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, PRINTS, SHIRTINGS, LAWNS, CASHMERES. [illegible] to be found in a first-class Dry Goods and Jobbing House. [illegible] all to be sold without any reserve. EVERY LOT ON THE CATALOGUE WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD FOR CASH ON DELIVERY, and the attention of the Dry Goods Jobbing and [illegible] Trade is invited to the inducements offered by this [illegible] and unrestricted sale. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

E. [illegible] W[illegible], Auctioneer.—Office 186 Broadway. FORECLOSURE SALE OF ABOUT $[illegible] WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c. The undersigned will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 3, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire [illegible] furniture, marble and bronze statuary, [illegible] Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb paintings, [illegible] contained in the elegant five-story [illegible]. The public [illegible] that the sale will be peremptory, [illegible] rendering it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. [illegible] ready on the morning of sale [illegible].
THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF
Four splendid carved rosewood suites, covered in crimson [illegible] satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocatelle, [illegible] Wilton and Axminster carpets, [illegible] large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, [illegible] and embroidered lace curtains, [illegible] French escritoires, [illegible] paintings on canvas and glass, [illegible] a large and beautiful collection of [illegible] vases and unique parlor ornaments.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE. [illegible] carved bedsteads, [illegible] French cottage [illegible] hair mattresses, English blankets, French [illegible], mahogany furniture in hair cloth, [illegible] shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.
SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, [illegible] bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned. Responsible men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.
N. B.—Deposits required from all purchasers.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
SALE OF SUPERB CARVED PARLOR FURNITURE.—Rich piano-forte, 7-octave, richly inlaid with pearl, chamber furniture, dining-room extension table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hall hat stand, oil-cloths, chandeliers, splendid oil-paintings in rich gold frames, pier glasses, [illegible] and sofa tables, lace curtains, &c. at auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 112 West 15th-st., [illegible] regardless of the state of the weather. Being a positive and peremptory sale.
T. GOULDSMITH will sell as above the entire content of the house, consisting of one splendid carved rosewood parlor suite, in rich crimson brocatel; one do. covered with [illegible] and crimson brocade, lace curtains, shades and cornices; about 500 yards Brussels and tapestry carpets, gold-frame pier-glass, with consoles; Dresden China vases and ornaments, Italian statuary, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, reception chairs, library bookcase, &c. &c.
Piano-Forte.—One of Messrs. Miller & Cummings' 7-octave [illegible] pearl keys, fully warranted [illegible] well worthy of the attention of those in want.
CHAMBERS. Complete [illegible] and walnut Elizabethan bedsteads, [illegible] bureaus and washstands, hair and spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet sets, [illegible] and a general variety of chamber furniture. Also, several very fine oil-paintings.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 11 Broadway.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story [illegible] stone front residence No. 346 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in perfect order. In the basement are a full suite of dining room furniture, extension table, buffets, and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, [illegible] ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian [illegible]. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, [illegible] and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs, and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave, fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c. 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.—Office, No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
By order of Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Illinois: [illegible]. Also, $10,000 [illegible] R. R. [illegible] Cleveland and Toledo [illegible] Bds. $17,000 [illegible] R. R. Co. Bonds. $4,000 [illegible] Hudson R. R. (Ohio) Bonds.
By order of Executors:
100 shares United States Fire Insurance Co. ....$25 each
60 shares Bank of Commerce ....$100 each
15 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. ....$100 each
Next Regular Sale, SATURDAY, March 6.
Regular Sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.—Office, No. 220 Broadway.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 3, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 201 West 19th-st., near 8th av., all the contents of the house, embracing tapestry, Brussels carpets, ingrain and three-ply carpets, basement and dining-room furniture to match; oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, rosewood parlor suite, centre and side tables, couches, oval glasses, paintings, engravings, gold shades; one of Woodward & Brown's celebrated grand action, 7-octave pianos, stool and cover; one of Plympton's mahogany secretary bookcases; also, chamber carpets, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, &c. &c. Sale positive, without regard to the state of the weather, and goods must be removed immediately.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—P. R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 6 [illegible], a general assortment of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, pier glasses, pier and centre tables, marble tops, chandeliers, bedsteads, bureaus, looking glasses, rockers, bookcases, cedar trunks, dining tables, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL THIS DAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., a very rich and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, ingrain, Brussels, velvet, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloth, mirrors, fancy goods, China ware, silver plated ware, crockery, cutlery, clocks, &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready morning of sale. Parties desirous of obtaining furniture will find this sale worthy of their attention.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—JOHN LEVISON will sell, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, a choice and valuable collection of fine oil-paintings, books, engravings, &c. at the spacious salesroom known as the American Art Gallery No. [illegible] Broadway. Sale positive to pay advances. Lovers of the fine arts are invited to attend.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a stock of new and seasonable goods, adapted to the Spring trade. Also four superior counters, to be sold by order of the Assignee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

CONTINUATION SALE OF 300 VALUABLE LOTS IN BROOKLYN.—The sale will be continued THIS DAY by JAMES COLE & SON, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

N[illegible] DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—[illegible] Treatment of [illegible], &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M., No. 751 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR $170,000 PUBLIC STOCK FOR REBUILDING TOMPKINS MARKET.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, March 17, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the "Public stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to fund the same, for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market," passed April 11, 1856, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 11, 1858.

The said stock will consist of one thousand seven hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and shall be redeemable as follows: Seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July, 1870, and seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July in each year thereafter, until the whole sum is redeemed.

To provide for the redemption of said stock, and the payment of interest thereon, there is to be raised by tax, yearly and every year, until the whole stock shall be redeemed, such sum as is required for the payment of the same, with the interest thereon.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share. The person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate, for the par value of the number of shares, carrying the interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Six per Cent. Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 8 Hall of Records, New-York."
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 12, 1858.

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 5th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.
Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.
MARTIN L. MORRIS, State Agent.
New-York, Feb. 15, 1858.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE) RAILROAD CO.—New-York, No. 21 Nassau-st., Feb. 26, 1858.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, issued to this Company, due March 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the office on and after that date.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Assistant Treasurer.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st., New-York. Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.
CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.
N. T. HIGBIE, WM. E. BIRD, N. T. CARRYL, } Committee of Stockholders.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York, March 1, 1858.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Report of the Directors for the year 1857 will be submitted. The poll for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be open till 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

$12,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years, on first-class productive property, down town. Brokers need not apply. Apply to R. H. WILBUR, No. 15 William-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DIVIDEND Scrip, and Norwich and Worcester Railroad Dividend Scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

LITTLE MIAMI DIVIDEND SCRIP PURchased by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST ON THE FLORIDA Internal Improvement Bonds, issued for the Florida Railroad, due to-day, are being paid at the Bank of the Republic.
The interest on the Freeland Bonds of same Company, (8 per cent.,) are being paid at the office of Messrs. RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, March 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on the 5th instant.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

March 1, 1858.
THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET. At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE,
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM R. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1858.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO FORM A COMPANY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.—We the undersigned hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an Incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation. Such Company to be known by the name or style of "THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

John S. Giles,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
Philip W. Engs,	David Hoadley,
Henry A. Burr,	John C. Henderson,
Zophar Mills,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Charles McDougall,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Peter R. Titus,	Eugene Ketellas,
Adolph F. Okershausen,	Franklin H. Delano,
David Milliken,	Meredith Howland,
Albert J. Delatour,	Henry Morgan,
James Y. Watkins,	Louis De Coppet,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Charles L. Vose,
George W. Hatch,	Benjamin M. Whitlock,
James Pryer,	Edward Cooper,
Henry H. Elliott,	James B. Johnston,
Archibald F. Finn,	M. M. Van Beuren,
George R. Waldron,	Silas C. Herring,
Paschal W. Turney,	Thomas F. Youngs,
Benjamin H. Lillie,	John E. Devlin,
Edward S. Hall,	C. F. A. Hinrichs,
James B. Windle,	William Whitewright, Jr.,
John Carle, Jr.,	Lindley M. Hoffman,
Lot C. Clark,	Henry M. Graham,
Homer Morgan,	Lewis Francis,
James S. Aspinwall,	Thomas G. Talmage,
John McKesson,	Nathan B. Graham.

New-York, Feb. 3, 1858.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1858.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz.:

JOHN D. COCKS,	EDWARD BRIDGE,
CZAR DUNNING,	C. C. ROUMAGE,
G. A. JARVIS,	WM. H. SIMONTON,
JAMES VAN NOSTRAND,	LEVI H. BRIGHAM,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	J. S. WHITNEY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	JOS. W. GREENE,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
J. A. DAVENPORT,	WILLIAM POOLE,
EZRA LEWIS,	CHARLES STANTON,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,	WM. W. WICKES,
A. P. OSTROM,	SAMUEL OSBORNE,
[illegible] PERRIN,	S. W. MOORE,
[illegible] HUSTED,	JOHN B. WRIGHT,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	WM. L. COGSWELL,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOS. R. SKIDMORE,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAS. W. MARTENS,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID S. BAYLIS,	JOHN ALSTYNE,
JOHN SCHENCK,	MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. HORATIO DORR, Jr.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 41 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 206 East 13th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—LETTING OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Art. [illegible], Chapter [illegible], Laws of [illegible], and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Auditor's Office, in the city of Albany, until Wednesday, the 24th day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during each and every year as the Canal Commissioner or Commissioners in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the first day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$6,000
Section No. 2 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof, and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1855.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 2 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
25,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	375 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$[illegible] 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. F. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
20 Picks, $12; 2 Plows, $7	20 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
20 Scythes, $7 50; 6 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 37	148 37
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$[illegible] 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDIE, Resident Engineer.

22,260 feet Hemlock Plank	$[illegible]
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
2,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $3 50; 3 Augers, $3; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	14 25
1 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $35; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	36 50
25 Picks, $50 75; 12 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
256 Shovels, $267 68; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	269 93
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $222 [illegible]; 6 Wrenches, $1 50	223 [illegible]
1 Brace and 6 Bitts, 65c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 15
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
8 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,[illegible] 17
Total	$2,[illegible]

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 28, 1858.
SAMUEL B. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Canal Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

WHEREAS, THE CREDITORS OF THE Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, being the owners and holders of obligations or bonds of said Company, secured by a mortgage dated August 1, 1853, commonly called the second-mortgage bonds, met at Bellows Falls on the 10th day of February, 1858, agreeably to previous notice, given in the manner prescribed by the act in relation to Trustees of Railroads, approved Nov. 10, 1857, for the purpose of nominating Trustees, as provided in said act; and at said meeting nominated T. P. Chandler and Southworth Shaw, of Boston, Mass., Asa Wentworth, Jr., of Bellows Falls; Robert Pierpoint, of Rutland; and Joseph Warner, of Middlebury, in the State of Vermont, as such Trustees.

And the proceedings of said meeting having been presented to me by Paris Fletcher and others, parties in interest, for the purpose of having such nomination ratified and confirmed, and all proper orders and decrees made in the premises; it is, therefore, ordered, that a hearing be had in the premises, at the Court House, in Rutland, on the 2d day of March, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be given to all interested parties, by publication in the Bellows Falls *Argus*, Rutland *Herald*, Vermont *Standard*, Middlebury *Register* and Burlington *Free Press*, (weekly papers;) in the Boston *Post*, (daily,) the Boston *Daily Advertiser* and the New-York *Times*; such notices to be inserted as soon as may be, and continued to the day of hearing, to the end that they may appear before me, at the time and place specified, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Given under my hand, at Vergennes, this 20th day of February, 1858. J. PIERPOINT, Chancellor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, March 4, at No. 8 City Hall, in room No. 6, to hear parties who have petitioned for sewers; also, remonstrants to the same; also, parties opposed to confirming assessment list for sewer in 43d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
THOMAS A. STEPHENS, THOMAS McSPEDON, GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Bounty Land Warrant No. 30,188 for 160 acres, issued by the United States Commissioner of the Pension Office to Rebecca Littel, widow of Captain Isaac Littel, and which was duly assigned to me. Said warrant having been lost, a caveat has been in the General Land Office, at Washington, to prevent a patent issuing on the same, and application will be made at the Pension Office, in Washington, for the issuing of a duplicate warrant. JAMES H. WOODS, No. 34 Pine-st.
ja27-1awGwW*

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY—NO. 16 BROADWAY.—New-York, Feb. 21, 1858.—The annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Wednesday, March 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, March 6. The favorite and large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE and St. MARYS, connect at Charleston, for Florida, with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the low rates of freight and the insurance on the same.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, March 6.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are: The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE. The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK. The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction unequaled.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16 ... 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 ... 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 3 ... 1858
Saturday, March 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 31 ... 1858
Saturday, April 10 ... 1858	Wednesday, April 28 ... 1858
Saturday, April 24 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 12 ... 1858
Saturday, May 8 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 26 ... 1858
Saturday, May 22 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 9 ... 1858
Saturday, June 5 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 23 ... 1858
Saturday, June 19 ... 1858	Wednesday, July 7 ... 1858

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$60	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel ... March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star, April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail April 3.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday ... April 10	Wednesday ... April 28
Saturday ... May 22	Wednesday ... June 9
Saturday ... July 3	Wednesday ... July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage and freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, March 3. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9½ o'clock. The EUROPA will sail on March 17.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.
Trains leave Depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9¾ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
3:30 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.
6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Trains leave Depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
11¼ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
2¼ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.
4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.
5¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.
3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.
Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:26 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 60 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 26 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.
JOHN P. KOHL, CARL STRUVER, } Executors.
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MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from Gums,
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy *action of the Liver for the* proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhoea in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
SANFORD & Co. Proprietors, New-York.
Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woful measure, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhoea, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 62 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, offers for sale the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other man or woman living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow men.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.
Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 65 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND AND OTHER REMEDIES—The ne plus ultra for private diseases. All hitherto disappointed call on Dr. Ward. All affected come to Dr. Ward. Cure guaranteed. Price $1. Private diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills $1 per box; never fail of desired effect. Office No. 290 Canal-st., corner Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of this City. Private consultations in English, French and by letter. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 o'clock, evenings.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 20 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 751 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 5.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY G. DE FOREST against ROBERT [illegible] VOORHIES, GERRITT V. LOTT, HALLIE F. LOTT, his wife, JAMES E. LOTT, CHARLES J. FAULKNER, ALEXANDER E. LEWIS, THEODORE STOUT, and ALBERT C. RAMSEY.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 27, 1858.
To defendant CHARLES J. FAULKNER.
WEEKS & DE FOREST, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 27, 1858.
WEEKS & DE FOREST, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated Feb. 12, 1858. f13-law6wW

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE MERRIAM, CHARLES MERRIAM, and HOMER MERRIAM against DAVID B. COOKE and JAMES S. COOKE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 25th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars and forty cents, with interest on four hundred and seventy dollars from the 17th day of February, 1857; and on eighty-two dollars and [illegible] cents, from the 9th day of February, 1857; and on [illegible] hundred and seventy-two dollars, from the 28th day of June, 1857; and on two hundred and thirty-five dollars from the 23d day of July, 1857; and on two hundred and forty dollars and seventy-five cents, from the 13th day of October, 1857, besides costs.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1858.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 119 Nassau-st.
ja27-law6wW

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS M. DREXEL, FRANCIS A. DREXEL, ANTHONY J. DREXEL and JOSEPH W. DREXEL, against THE SOUTHERN BANK OF GEORGIA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and twenty dollars, with interest from the 15th day of February, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1858.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.
The above-mentioned complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of March, 1858.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.
mh3-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LOWELL MASON, Jr., and DANIEL G. MASON against DAVID B. COOKE and JAMES S. COOKE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 23d day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-nine cents with interest on thirteen hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents from the 14th day of October, 1857, and with interest on two hundred and seventy four dollars and forty cents from the [illegible] day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 119 Nassau-st.
ja27-law6wW

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—HOSEA WEBSTER, Plaintiff, against NELSON LANE and HANNAH LANE his wife, Nancy J. Porter, Liza J. Porter, Thomas B. Porter, Clara F. Porter, William [illegible], John R. Briggs, Charles S. Douglass, William A. Whitlock and Austin H. Kelly.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 51 Fulton-street, in the said city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 18, 1858.
C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Kings County Clerk's Office on the 20th day of February, 1858.—Dated Feb. 23, 1858.
C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
f24-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM H. ARTHUR, CHARLES S. WESTCOTT, and EPHRAIM G. WHITLOCK against GEORGE T. MARYE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 33 Pine-street, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest from the 26th day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 28, 1856.
EVELETH & BISSELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.
The complaint in the above action was filed Feb. [illegible] in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.
EVELETH & BISSELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
f[illegible]-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON against CHARLES G. WILSON and Sarah E., his wife, Horatio F. Averill, Ferdinand Karch, Robert L. Taylor, surviving partner, &c., James French and Walter H. Taylor, Charles [illegible] Marshall and Charles Lamson, Edward A. Jones, Charles W. Carmer and Sidney F. R. Coddington.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 26, 1857.
[illegible], Plaintiff's Attorneys.
[illegible]-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ROSA [illegible] against IGNACIO MARINI, Defendant. IGNACIO MARINI: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.
PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 118 Nassau-st., City of New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR [illegible] discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM COOK, of the City, County and State of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published [illegible] 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of [illegible] next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made [illegible].

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.—WILLIAM HYLAND against PHILIP S. HYLAND.—Summons for relief.—To PHILIP S. HYLAND, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of WILLIAM HYLAND, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in Livingston County Clerk's office on the 5th day of February, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Geneseo, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. J. KERSHNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Geneseo, N. Y.
f10-law6wW

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.—WILLIAM HYLAND against PHILIP S. HYLAND.—Summons for relief.—To PHILIP S. HYLAND, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of WILLIAM HYLAND, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in Livingston County Clerk's Office, on the 5th day of February, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Geneseo, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. J. KERSHNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Geneseo, New-York.
f10-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 229 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated [illegible] 1857.
FRANCIS KELLY, PHILIP REILLY, } Executors.
o14-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 190 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.
BENJ. [illegible] VAN TUYL, Administrator.
n11-law6mW*

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large-size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 536 3d-av.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MORE FRAUDS.

Street Commissioner Conover Exposes the Excessive Assessments in the Fifty-first-street Job.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1858.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York:

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to a case of excessive assessment for the "Regulating, setting curb and gutter and flagging the sidewalks of Fifty-first street ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] cubic yards rock cutting, at 40 cents	$8,848	00
[illegible] cubic yards earth excavation, at 5 cents	410	00
19,360 square feet flagging, at 12½ cents	2,420	00
[illegible] linear feet curb, at 30 cents	1,574	70
[illegible] linear feet gutter, at 25 cents	944	00
Making the amount due Contractor	$13,996	15
Add expenses of surveying, inspecting, advertising, assessing and collecting, say	1,011	00
Making amount chargeable to property owners	$15,010	15

[illegible]

8,200 cubic yards earth excavated at 5 cents	$410	00
14,370 cubic yards earth filled, at 42½ cents	6,107	25
36,267 cubic yards rock-cutting, at 40 cents	14,496	80
19,360 square feet flagging, at 12½ cents	2,420	00
6,240 linear feet curb and gutter, at 46 cents	2,510	52
Total	$25,956	21
Less error in the figuring of the Assessors of	100	00
Showing amount they make due Contractor	$25,856	21
Add expenses for surveying, inspecting, advertising, assessing and collecting	2,470	74
Making amount they assessed property owners	$28,326	95
While the assessment, as shown by previous calculations, should be	15,010	13
Making an over-assessment of	$13,316	82

By comparison of the above two statements it will be perceived that this over-assessment arises from the following excess of work returned, viz.:

14,370 cubic yards earth filled at 42½c	$6,107	25
14,[illegible] cubic yards rock cutting at 40c	5,850	80
And proportion of expenses on the same	556	77
Total	$12,516	82
Less the error before alluded to of	100	00
Total	$12,416	82

The Surveyor's return, accompanying the assessment list, does not in any way clearly indicate how the excess in rock cutting and earth filling, over the true amount of these items of work done, is made out; there appears to have been no alteration of the figures nor figures added or prefixed; but it is tolerably apparent that the figures "36,267" (rock excavated) and "14,370" earth filled were written upon the Surveyor's return by a hand other than his, which leads somewhat to the supposition that the spaces occupied by those figures were left vacant by the Surveyor and were subsequently filled in with the figures above by some other party. The Surveyor, however, is unable to account for the excess, and it may fairly be presumed that the Assessors know not how it occurs, and whether the Contractor can throw any light on the matter the undersigned cannot say. He should, however, know whether he did any such amount of work. The Comptroller having made no payments on account of the work and the assessment list being still unconfirmed, a loss to the City and injury to the property owners of course can be avoided.

The following is a list of the property-owners interested in the work, showing also about the amount each is over-assessed:

[illegible table]

Total	$28,327 45	$12,416 82

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, stating that he had attended to the suit commenced against the City by the Jelly interest in the contract for ballot-boxes, and that he had no doubt of his ability to secure to the County all its rights in the matter. It will be recollected that at the previous meeting of the Board, a resolution was passed directing Ex-Judge Whiting to take charge of the case. In relation to that, Mr. Busteed says, that the law that incorporated the Board of Supervisors, made him their counsel, and he intended to perform his duty as such. He considers the resolution appointing Mr. Whiting illegal. The communication was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, designating the items under head of County appropriations in the tax levy.

The Report appropriating $2,325 for the River Police was adopted.

A report was received in favor of the erection of a Jail. The Committee consider the present Jail a disgrace to the county, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Courts be authorized and directed to have constructed a suitable building for the purpose of a County Jail on the lots owned by the City of New-York, and assigned for that purpose, ... Fifty first-street, south side, between the ... avenues, ... in pursuance of the order of the Common Council of 18[illegible], and now in possession of the Commissioner of Civil Courts.

The Committee on Civil Courts reported that they had secured two large rooms in the fire-proof building erected by the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, at an annual rent of $4,000. A resolution directing the Comptroller to have the papers drawn was laid over under the rule.

After the reference of some routine papers, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Police Intelligence.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Information was received a few days ago by the Police, that a woman of respectable appearance had been for some time in the habit of passing at Washington Market, counterfeit half dollars and twenty-shilling pieces. Officer Anderson was deputed to watch for her. Yesterday forenoon she made her reappearance at the Market and again passed off some more of the spurious coin. The officer followed her forthwith to her residence, a private boarding house, kept by a Mrs. Armstrong, at No. 286 Grand-street. Calling in the aid of another officer, he went into the house and arrested the inmates, comprising the woman in question, who gave her name as Eliza Johnson; her husband, John Johnson, alias Williams; and Mrs. Armstrong. In Johnson's apartments a quantity of the bogus coin was found, together with moulds, dies and chemicals, used for manufacturing them. In the bureau of Mrs. Armstrong some of the counterfeit coin was found. The prisoners were taken before the United States Marshal, and detained for examination. Johnson is said to be a ... and to have served out two terms in State Prison.

A FATHER CHARGING HIS SON WITH GRAND LARCENY.—John E. Walsher, a German tailor, residing at No. 121 Ridge-street, preferred yesterday a charge of grand larceny against his son, Philip Walsher, living in the same house with him. The old gentleman had laid aside against a rainy day nearly $500 in gold and silver coin, and charges his son with having stolen the entire amount. The accused was taken before Justice STEERS and held for examination. None of the missing money was found.

STEALING FROM A POLICEMAN.—Thomas Battell and Wm. Nugent, two young men, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing two gold rings, valued at $25, from the house of Officer Brush, one of the special aids of Superintendent Tallmadge. The accused sold the rings to Joshua Burns. Justice KELLY committed them for trial.

DISHONEST SERVANT GIRLS.—Officer Fontain, of the Seventeenth Ward, arrested, yesterday, Mary Curly, accused of stealing from her employer, Mrs. Margaret Murphy, of No. 304 East Thirteenth street, three silk dresses and other wearing apparel, altogether worth $51. Justice STEERS locked her up for trial.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—John Sweeny, an Irishman, residing in Twenty-first-street, attempted on Monday afternoon to commit suicide by jumping off the pier foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River. Speedily repenting of his suicidal attempt, he yelled lustily for help. Some hands belonging to a vessel near by fortunately rushed to his assistance and brought him safely to the shore. He went to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house and there dried his clothes, after which he went home.

Capt. SQUIRES, of the Eleventh Ward Police, explains the much-talked-of "house for Commissioner NYE" in this way: "Since the reorganization of the Police Department, last Spring and Summer, much litigation has taken place, and many cruel and unjust complaints have from time to time been made against members of the present force, growing out of the embittered state of feeling resulting from that change. In cases of this kind, where General NYE was satisfied that the complaint against the officer was false or vindictive, he has voluntarily assumed the defence of such officer, always refusing to receive any compensation for his services as a lawyer. By way of showing that this kindness was appreciated, a meeting of the Captains was called, and the whole matter talked over, though no definite testimonial was decided on. Money was collected in some of the Wards to promote the object, but when the papers bruited the thing, and it was found to be very unpopular, the money was all paid back, and so the matter stands."

Commissioner GEORGE WHITE, in reply to publications which have been made in some of the papers that insinuated improper relations between him and one of the female teachers in an Eleventh Ward school, has written a letter pronouncing the insinuation a calumny, and its author, whoever he may be, as "a poltroon of the most despicable character."

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH FROM CONVULSIONS—SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PHYSICIAN.—Coroner HILLS was called yesterday to investigate the case of the death of a young married woman named ANN DUGAN, who died on Monday at No. 257 East Eighteenth street. The woman, it is alleged, was on the eve of confinement, when Dr. GILLIGAN, of Nineteenth-street, was summoned to attend her. The Doctor made one or two visits, when he demanded his pay. Payment being refused by the husband, he commenced abusing both the husband and his wife in unmeasured terms. The woman's fears became so excited that she leaped from her bed and rushed into an adjoining room, where she died in a few moments in convulsions. Doctors BOUTON and BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and gave it as their opinion that death was hastened from excitement caused by the conduct of Dr. GILLIGAN. Subsequent to the examination Dr. GILLIGAN was arrested and detained to await the Coroner's Inquest.

DROWNED IN THE STREET.—THOMAS FARMER, an Irishman, 60 years of age, was found on Monday night, by the Fourth Ward Police, lying dead in the middle of South-street, near Roosevelt-street, his face submerged in a pool of water. From the fact of the deceased being of intemperate habits it was believed that in attempting to cross the street, while intoxicated, he fell face downwards into the pool of water and being unable to help himself was drowned. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body, when the Jury rendered a verdict of "drowning by falling into a pool of water while intoxicated, on the night of March 1, 1858."

RUN OVER BY A CHARCOAL WAGON.—MRS. ELLEN BURKE, a widow lady, residing in Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, was run over on Monday afternoon by a charcoal wagon, and so severely injured that she died shortly afterwards. JOHN VARRATH, the driver, residing at No. 228 West Twenty-eighth-street, was arrested to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. The inquest was held yesterday, when the evidence showed that the occurrence was accidental, and a verdict was rendered to that effect. On the rendition of the verdict VARRATH was discharged from custody.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—Those wishing to pass this evening pleasantly we would recommend to PURDY's National Theatre. A more amusing entertainment could not possibly be centred in one evening's performance. The new and successful local drama entitled "New-York Girls and Brooklyn Boys." This will be followed by Mr. C. W. TAYLOR's justly-celebrated burlesque from "Herne the Hunter," entitled "Herne the Humbug," which will be revived with all its original brilliancy, with a magnificent procession of ponies, trained goats, mules, Amazonian marches, &c., &c. The farce of the "Yankee Heiress" concluding the bill.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

[*By Telegraph.*]

WHEELING, March 2, 1858.

River six feet six inches, and rising. Steamer *Courier* laden, and departed for Cincinnati this morning. Loading *Ford* and *Liberty* for Cincinnati and Louisville to-day. We are getting our freight off rapidly. Send as fast as you please, there will be no delay. River continues gorged at Brown's Island, depriving Pittsburg of the advantage of the rise.

J. B. FORD.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Public opinion is compelling the hospitals throughout Europe and America to adopt this famous alterative, antibilious and restorative medicine. Sufferers from chronic indigestion, costiveness, dysentery, diarrhoea and liver complaint, who have been under treatment for years, recover by its continued use. The Ointment is also a sovereign remedy for cutaneous diseases.

[Advertisement.]

HUNT UP THE QUARTERS!—Encourage the little folks! Come out in crowds this afternoon, to Barnum's Museum. Little CORDELIA HOWARD's benefit! and she appears in three distinct and beautiful pieces! Now is the time to cheer the tiny wonder. Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, the famous, the handsome, the talented, in two pieces this evening, at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—Thousands of the worst cases of Asthma have been relieved by JONAS WHITCOMB's remedy for Asthma. In no case has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING, 1858.—LEARY & CO., leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats, are now ready to supply the Spring style for 1858. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & CO., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

TOMPKINS PARK.—The adjourned meeting of the opponents of Tompkins Park, on Saturday night, was large and warm. Mr. A. G. BADGER was chosen Chairman, and Mr. JOHN FITZSIMMONS Secretary. Remarks were made by JOHN M. PHELPS, WILLIAM H. TINDALE and others, owners of property in the district of assessment, who recounted the injustice and illegality of the attempt to fasten upon them an enormous assessment for the benefit of one or two speculators. It was said that the property proposed to be taken for the park was purchased from the original farm owner subsequently to its dedication as a park, and only for purposes of speculation. Many new subscriptions were handed in towards defraying the expenses of litigating it, and a large amount of both old and new subscriptions settled for.

Real Estate Sales....MARCH 2.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Brooklyn Property.

Brick buildings and lots, Nos. 8 and 10 South 7th-st.; lot 44x65	$12,675
Frame house and lot, cor. 10th-st. and South 2d-st.; lot 23.9x100	2,900
1 lot corner Ainslie and 9th-sts., 1 20x60	530
1 lot on 9th-st., near North 2d-st., 1 20x60	350
1 lot adjoining above	300
1 lot east side Raymond-st., near Navy-st.	775
1 lot adjoining above	800
1 lot on Navy-st.	
1 lot adjoining above, corner Navy-st. each	875
1 lot adjoining above	
1 lot on Fulton-av., near Navy-st.	1,250
1 lot adjoining above	1,375
1 lot on Fulton-av., near Raymond-st.	1,600
1 lot on Fulton-av., adjoining	1,300

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 2.

[illegible stock sales table]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible stock sales table]

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83¾
$2,000 New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add.	71
$3,000 New-York and Erie R. R. 7s	Int. add.	58¾
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add.	12
$5,000 Mil. & Horicon R. R. 1st M. 8s	Int. add.	46¾
$8,000 Cleveland and Toledo 7s	Int. add.	58
$5,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's R.R. 7s	Flat.	60
30 shares Hanover Bank		88
10 shares Park Bank		96¼
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		99½
40 shares Oriental Bank		98
17 shares Second Avenue R. R.		60
30 shares Staten Island and N.Y. Ferry Co		10
60 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co		11
15 shares Cleve., Columbus and Cin. R. R.		100
75 shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R.		2
15 shares Third Avenue R. R.		95
17 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		11¼
10 shares American Exchange Bank		103½
5 shares Nassau Bank		98
20 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co		97½
12 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co		103½

TUESDAY, March 2—P. M.

A further decline this morning of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. in London bills has put a stop to the export demand for Bullion for English account, and the few parcels going forward to the Continent are unimportant in amount. The steamer to-morrow, from the report from the ship's office at the close of 'Change hour, will not take over $250,000. The business in Sterling to-day was principally done at 108¾@109 for Southern and other out-of-town Bank Signatures, partly with City Bank indorsement, and 109@109½ for prime Bankers' bills drawn on the spot. Francs in good supply at 5.16¼@5.15. The Money Market keeps easy, and lenders at call are accepting in some instances as low as 4 ℔ cent., though the general ruling, in this way, is 5@6 ℔ cent. Short bills, first class, are done at 6@7 ℔ cent., and bills outside of bank rule at from 7 to 9 ℔ cent., prime to fair names.

After the enormous business and large advance in prices at the Stock Exchange yesterday, there was a pause in the buoyancy of the bidding to-day, and as there was some disposition manifested to realize at Monday's rates, the fluctuations were about 1 ℔ cent. against the market on most of the Share list. The speculative temper, however, lost but little of its strength, as will be seen by the freedom with which business was done at the forenoon meeting of the Board. At the close, the printed list is lower by ½@1 ℔ cent. than the actual bids, which recovered strength after the regular adjournment of the Brokers, and sales of New-York Central were made at 92¾@93; Erie, 24¼@½; Hudson, 36; Toledo, 52; Rock Island, 86½, and some of the other Railroads in like proportion. On the Bond list, prices were steady for State Stocks, and firm for the loans of the New-York Central, Michigan Central, Reading and Erie Companies. The Third Mortgages of Erie brought 84, ex coupon. As far as presented yesterday, and to all, the coupons of the Company were promptly paid. A default is reported on the Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, with the prospect of an arrangement of the difficulty within the 90-days' grace allowed by the terms of the mortgage. The mail of the Boston steamer received this morning contained some orders for Railway Securities of the old-established Companies, but, with few exceptions, they come limited by the reports from this side at the close of January, and these were from 5 to 12 ℔ cent. below the present ruling. The steamer from this side of the 3d February, the *Europa*, (now in her twelfth day on the return voyage,) carried out the first very considerable and general rise on our Stock list. In regard to the London Market for American Stocks, Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"There has been a buoyant market in American Securities during the past week. Illinois Central Bonds have advanced to 86¾. Erie Bonds, of all classes have been in demand at higher rates. New-York Central Shares have advanced considerably. Illinois Central Shares have slightly receded in price."

Some of our neighbors, on the first announcement by telegraph of the Bank of England reduction to 3 ℔ cent., suggested that this rate is as low as ever before known. The mistake is a singular one, since it is not by one ℔ cent. as low as the minimum of 1852, nor as low by half ℔ cent. as the rate has frequently ruled within the last ten years. The following from the London *Times*, received in the mail this morning, will show that 2@2½ ℔ cent. has not been unfrequent during this period:

"The Bank of England to-day have reduced their rate of discount from 3½ ℔ cent., at which it was fixed on Thursday last, to 3 ℔ cent.

It was fully expected yesterday that this movement would take place, but it produced upon its announcement a further slight improvement in the funds.

Nearly five years have passed since the rate was at 3 ℔ cent., a gradual advance, with one or two short exceptional intervals, having taken place from the ... of June, 1853, when it last stood at that point. Previously, however, for nearly five years—that is to say, from the date of the complete subsidence of the effects of the panic of 1847—it had steadily kept between 2 and 3 ℔ cent. That period comprised 258 weeks, during which the minimum was 3 ℔ cent. for 159 weeks, 2½ ℔ cent. for 74 weeks, and 2 ℔ cent. for 26 weeks, while the average stock of bullion was £16,[illegible], the lowest amount having been £12,[illegible], and the highest £22,232,136. At present the total held is, probably, about £16,[illegible], and is, consequently, fully equal to the amount heretofore found consistent with a prolonged period of ease. The increase still promises to continue, since, although shipments to the Continent have again been resumed, there is no immediate sign that the sums required will be equal to those which will arrive. As a large proportion of the American and Australian payments to the Continent and elsewhere are made through this country, there must always, under ordinary circumstances, be a certain out-flow. Conjectures, however, whether the present abundance will be maintained for a protracted time or be merely transitory have nothing to do with the proper course of the Bank of England. The dealers in money, like the dealers in any other commodity, have only to look to the current terms of the market, and the Bank in following that rule conforms alike to the interest of the proprietors and the public.

The applications at the Bank slightly increased after the reduction of the rate, but the effects of the step will not be perceived till to-morrow, from the comparatively late hour at which it was generally known.

The Joint Stock Banks and discount houses (including the two companies) allow a uniform rate of 2 ℔ cent. on deposits. At the London and Westminster, however, 1 ℔ cent. only continues to be given on sums below £500."

The necessity for the reduction by the Bank, if the managers wanted business at all in the discount way, will be seen in the rapid continued reduction of their Loans—technically known on the official statement as "Other Securities"—from *One hundred and fifty-nine* millions dollars to *ninety-two millions* in a few weeks; money ruling in the meanwhile in the open market steadily below the Bank rate. The annexed is the last return of the Bank of England, showing a continued influx of bullion:

Public deposits	£4,253,403	Increase	£601,907
Other deposits	16,205,945	Decrease	824,220
Rest	3,810,873	Increase	30,054
Govern't securities	9,702,317	Increase	143,156
Other securities	18,522,966	Decrease	1,550,645
Notes unemployed	10,617,445	Increase	1,247,345

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,603,315, being a decrease of £471,850, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,574,647, showing an increase of £780,951, when compared with the preceding return.

The following is the movement in Consols for the week ending Feb. 12, closing firmly:

	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 6	95⅞	96	96	96	96⅛	96⅛
Mon. 8	95⅞	96	96	96	96⅛	96⅛
Tues. 9	96	96⅛	96	96	96⅛	96⅛
Wed. 10	95⅞	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜
Thur. 11	96	96⅜	96¼	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜
Fri. 12	96	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜

BANK OF FRANCE—FEBRUARY, 1858.

	Feb.	Jan.
Capital of the Bank......Frs.	91,250,000	91,250,000
Capital, New	91,250,000	91,250,000
Profits in addition to Capital (Art. 8, Law of June 9, 1857)	1,425,505	1,425,505
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	12,980,750
New Reserve	9,125,000	9,125,000
Ditto in landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Bank notes in circulation	528,046,300	584,067,500
Ditto of the branch banks	46,053,030	46,780,750
Bank notes to order	5,871,408	5,674,431
Receipts payable at sight	3,039,342	2,982,311
Treasury acc. current creditor	73,825,287	62,779,723
Sundry accounts current	117,625,949	145,078,672
Do. with the branch banks	28,360,515	28,965,815
Dividends payable	2,157,805	5,601,445
Discounts and sundry interests	1,424,456	2,403,202
Commission on deposits	4,436,846	2,188,723
Re-disc. the last six months	2,200,962	2,209,962
Sundries	3,222,376	2,270,455
Total	1,029,759,668	1,053,666,267

CREDITOR.

	February.	January.
Cash in hand, francs	69,776,797	70,900,076
Cash in the branch banks	199,075,277	180,453,660
Commercial bills overdue	3,476,446	715,011
Commercial bills discounted but not yet due	244,272,439	282,119,080
Do. in the branch banks	238,551,219	251,815,400
Advanced on dep. of bull.	2,040,000	2,614,200
Do. by the branch banks	2,136,900	2,133,200
Advanced on French public securities	22,472,300	24,092,750
Do. by the branch banks	7,807,680	7,613,790
Adv'ced on rail. securities	45,806,555	37,045,326
Do. by the branch banks	13,975,296	12,150,550
Advance on Crédit Foncier scrip	225,600	233,800
Do. on Branch Banks' Scrip	100,000	71,900
Advanced to the State on agreement of June 30, 1848	50,000,000	50,000,000
Government stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government stock disposable	52,189,482	52,189,482
New shares, not settled	42,114,373	45,621,845
Hotel and furniture of Bank	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed property of br. b'ks	5,663,617	5,641,334
Expenses of management of the Bank	480,204	110,220
Premium on purchases of gold and silver	4,438,549	1,153,828
Totals	1,029,759,668	1,053,666,267

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., of Liverpool write in regard to Cotton and Breadstuffs as follows:

"There has been an active business in Cotton during the past week at an advance of ⅛d. ℔ lb. in American qualities. The trade have taken in the week 60,000 bales, speculators 10,000 and exporters 5,000 bales. To-day the sales are estimated at 15,000 bales, with about one-half to the trade, the market closing firmly at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅞; Fair Mobiles, 7¾; Fair Uplands, 7 5-16d. ℔ lb.; Middling, 7¼; Fair Mobiles, 7 3-16; Fair Uplands, 7⅛ ℔ lb. Total stock of Cotton in this port, 295,000 bales; American, 147,000 bales; Total stock of Cotton in this port same time last year, 341,000 bales; American, 220,000 bales. Trade in Manchester has improved, but it is thought by many that the great advance in Cotton must check it. The money market is very easy, and the Bank of England has this week reduced her minimum rate of discount to 3 ℔ cent. This day's Corn Market has been well attended by buyers, but without any material improvement in the demand being obtained. Wheat has been in request at an advance of 2d. in the low qualities, whilst better kinds are unchanged. Flour and Indian Corn dull. The following are the quotations: White Wheat, 7s.@8s.; Red, 7s.@7s. 4d. ℔ 70 lbs.; Western Canal Flour, 20s.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s. 6d.@22s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s. 6d.@23s.; Canada, 22s.@23s. 6d. ℔ bbl. White Indian Corn, 35s.@35s. 6d.; Mixed and Yellow, 32s.@33s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

At the meeting of the English Shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, referred to by telegraph, called by advertisement, and held in the London Tavern, on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, GEORGE MOFFATT, Esq., M. P., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by W. H. OSBORN, Esq., President of the Company:

"That the books and accounts of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be (in addition to the regular system of check and audit pursued within the several departments of the Company) annually audited, examined, and reported upon, by two competent individuals—assisted, if needful, by a professional accountant—one of whom shall be appointed by the shareholders resident within the United States, and the other appointed by the shareholders resident beyond the limits of the United States; for which latter appointment a meeting shall, by advertisement, be convened by the agents of the Company, to assemble in London, in each year; notice of which shall be given by circular to each shareholder fourteen days previous to the day of meeting."

Moved by EDWARD CROPPER, Esq., and seconded by R. S. ELLIS, Esq.:

"That the Board of Directors, in each instance in which it may be proposed to extend assistance to other Companies, or to individuals representing such companies, (having first informed themselves of their right and authority so to do, according to the laws of Illinois,) be advised and instructed to prepare a formal statement of the nature and object of the proceeding, and the circumstances which, in their judgment, render it important to the interests of this corporation, of the amount and kind of liability to be incurred thereby; and of the method by which this is to be met and discharged, together with such additional information as may be deemed proper and pertinent; and to send the statement thus prepared, in a circular form, to each shareholder, at least sixty days in advance of the meeting of the shareholders, for their consideration and approval by vote, at such meeting; and having regard to the large values of land, already sold, and of the land yet to be realized, which, together, are estimated so far to exceed the entire cost of construction of the railroad, as to afford a fund for repayment not only of loan, but also of the share capital already expended, the Directors be asked to consider, if further capital be hereafter required for development of the traffic and resources of the Company, the propriety of raising such additional capital by the creation of second Mortgage Bonds on the security of the Road and Rolling Stock, thereby superseding the necessity of any further calls on the shares."

Moved by J. W. CATER, Esq., and seconded by WM. REED, Esq.:

"That this meeting, in view of the fact that upwards of $600,000 of the Construction Bonds have been canceled, from payments for lands sold to the end of 1857, and that this amount will be henceforth constantly on the increase till the whole Bonds are extinguished, request the Directors to consider the precise period and mode in which the same shall be dealt with for the benefit of the shareholders."

Moved by LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., and seconded by JAMES HUTCHINSON, Esq.:

"That so long as the net earnings of the line are ... [illegible] ... the directors be recommended, in paying the annual interest upon the capital stock, to render such payment in bonds of the Company bearing 7 ℔ cent. interest, which bonds shall mature subsequent to the existing bonds of the Company."

Moved by THOMAS CLOSE, Esq., and seconded by R. S. ELLIS, Esq.:

"That this meeting desires to express its thanks to Mr. OSBORN, for the valuable detailed information he has been good enough to communicate, and to record its confidence in the President, Directors and officers of the Illinois Central Railroad."

Moved by P. CAZENOVE, Esq., and seconded by CHARLES WARING, Esq.:

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to GEORGE MOFFATT, Esq., M. P., for presiding on this occasion."

The first Public Loan of the State of Iowa was recently authorized for $200,000 to bear 7 ℔ cent. interest, and the amount has been taken up by Messrs. COOK & SARGENT, Brokers at Davenport, at par. The Constitution of the State restricts its whole Public Debt to $250,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,522,227	$1,530,747	$911,044
Previously reported	9,693,983	9,037,008	5,047,346
Since Jan. 1	$11,216,749	$10,577,735	$5,958,490

The Jefferson Insurance Company has declared a dividend of $3 ℔ share, payable on demand.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—MARCH 1.

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$1,800,010	$2,619,000	$862,628	$1,427,302
North America	1,000,000	2,409,427	653,225	1,542,186
Farm. & Mech.	2,000,000	3,306,362	925,312	2,362,441
Commercial	941,400	1,349,000	276,000	577,000
Mechanics	800,000	1,335,033	298,771	647,380
N. Liberties	500,000	1,181,000	222,000	761,000
Southwark	250,000	714,000	150,000	381,475
Kensington	250,000	686,721	132,304	384,739
P. Township	250,000	571,881	171,976	464,711
Western	418,000	1,372,747	317,346	872,676
Man. & Mech.	344,575	943,741	173,829	474,198
Commerce	250,000	643,916	157,037	416,153
Girard	1,250,000	1,455,492	183,000	811,300
Tradesmen's	150,000	432,274	115,063	344,806
Consolidation	268,970	348,217	51,257	148,723
City	441,150	587,681	124,209	360,749
Commonwealth	150,070	160,674	127,428	115,661
Totals	$11,300,165	$20,261,066	$4,608,938	$11,880,852

Aggregate circulation, $1,866,731.

The following is a comparison of the footings of the items for the past and previous week:

	Feb. 22.	March 1.		
Capital	$11,366,065	$11,366,165		
Loans	20,161,260	20,261,066	Inc.	$99,806
Specie	4,594,908	4,608,938	Inc.	14,030
Due fm other bks.	1,712,254	1,679,344	Dec.	32,910
Due to other bks.	2,776,665	2,645,082	Dec.	131,583
Deposits	12,014,604	11,880,532	Dec.	134,072
Circulation	1,866,600	1,866,731	Inc.	122,128

The following persons were yesterday elected Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to serve the ensuing year, namely: J. Edgar Thompson, Washington Butcher, William R. Thompson, Josiah Bacon, Thomas Mellon, John Hulme, G. D. Rosengarten, Wistar Morris.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday contains its regular annual review of the trade and commerce of Buffalo for 1857. The review occupies three closely printed pages of the paper. We annex a recapitulation of the leading items for the year 1857:

Population of the city		100,000
Value of real estate	$29,337,291	
Value of personal property	8,120,770	$37,457,061
Capital of the Banks		2,632,511
Aggregate receipts of all grain, bush.		20,052,689
Reported sales of Flour, bbls.	203,000	
Reported sales of Wheat, bush.	4,640,000	
Reported sales of Corn, bush.	3,700,000	
Reported sales of Oats, bush.	900,000	
Reported sales of other grain, about	100,000	
Grand total of reported sales including Flour reduced to grain		10,350,000
Flour manufactured in the city, bbls.		215,000
Receipts of Cattle, No.	106,203	
Receipts of Live Hogs, No.	307,948	
Receipts of Sheep, No.	117,466	531,230
Number of entrances and clearances of vessels into and from the port		7,581
Number of tons of same		3,321,306
Storage capacity of elevators, bush		2,225,000
Elevating capacity per hour, bush		26,000
Tonnage of vessels built during the year		15,254
Value of same		$1,150,800
Tonnage of lake vessels owned in the city		83,136
Value of same		$3,282,000
Shipments of Wheat to points in this State west of Troy, bush.		3,536,000
Number of tons of property shipped by Canal		571,190
Aggregate of tolls collected		$598,470
Number of tons of property which arrived by Canal		318,040
Estimated value of articles manufactured in the city		$10,000,000
Estimated value of property which arrived by railroad from the West		12,760,000
Average value of property received by Lake		24,646,573
Estimated value of property by railroad from the East		48,204,000
Average value of property arrived by Canal		48,027,588
Total value of property which came to the city		$153,626,066

The following is the official statement of the business of the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, during February, 1858:

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.

From California	$56,760
Other sources	9,799
Total gold deposits	$66,559

SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.

Including silver purchases	$108,755
Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar received for exchange for new cents	11,160
Total silver	$119,915
Old copper cents for new cents	8,075
Total deposits	$194,549

COINAGE EXECUTED—GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	3,618	$72,360
SILVER.		
Half Dollars	614,000	$307,000
Quarter Dollars	128,000	32,000
Total	742,000	$339,000
COPPER.		
Cents	2,400,000	$24,000
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold Coinage	3,618	$72,360
Silver	742,000	339,000
Copper	2,400,000	24,000
Total No. of pieces	3,145,618	$435,360

In Charleston, last week, no noticeable change occurred in Sterling Exchange. The *Courier* of Feb. 26 says:

"While we renew our previous quotations, viz.: 6½c.@8½c., we would add that the market yesterday closed with rather a declining tendency. Francs are worth 5.20@5.25. Sight Drafts on New-York have been selling freely at ¼@1 ℔ cent. premium."

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

Our last advices were to the 23d ult. The great activity which has ruled at the Stock Exchange for some weeks past has become more marked than ever, and since the receipt of the *America's* advices, *via* Halifax, with Liverpool dates to the 13th ult., reporting Consols at 96⅛, and a further reduction of ½ ℔ cent. in the rate of the Bank of England, the excitement has redoubled in intensity. For two or three days after the sailing of the last packet, the great advance of the previous weeks had brought on a reaction, but the downward tendency was but of brief duration, and soon gave place to the most extended and headlong upward movement that has been witnessed since the crisis of last Fall. The transactions for the week present an aggregate of over 200,000 shares, and $1,500,000 of State and Railway Bonds. The Market leaves off to-day, however, at a slight reduction on the highest quotations of yesterday, but the movement is still very animated. Orders for Stocks for foreign account are gradually assuming increased importance. The abundance of money on this market becomes daily more perceptible. State Stocks quiet and rather weak, but firmer since the news ℔ *America*. Sales about $700,000, chiefly in Missouris, Tennessees, North Carolinas, Virginias steady; Tennessees, 1¼ ℔ cent. higher; Californias, 4 ℔ cent. do.; North Carolina, ¼; Indiana, 2½s, sales at 56; Indiana 5s, 86; Michigan 6s at 98; Ohio, 1860, at 101½; United States 6s, 1868, steady at 115; Missouris sold at 84@83@84¼@84½. City and County Bonds—Sales to a fair extent, especially in Chicago 6 ℔ cent. Water Works, which have advanced 5 ℔ cent.; Cincinnati 6 ℔ cent. Municipal Loan also up 5 ℔ cent.; Chicago 7s, St. Louis 6s Municipal, and Memphis City, (guaranteed by the State of Tennessee,) steady, at former prices. Sales of St. Louis County 6 ℔ cent. Bonds at 2½ ℔ cent. decline. Railroad Bonds—Generally higher, business active, sales exceeding $600,000, chiefly in New-York Centrals, Illinois Centrals, and Michigan Centrals, and Hudson River Bonds; Erie 3d mortgages, 1 ℔ cent. lower; sales of 4th mortgages at 73; of 1883s at 58@58½, and of 1875s at 1½ ℔ cent. advance; the 1871s offered at 87; New-York Central 6s, ½ ℔ cent. higher; do. 7s, 1876, 1½; do. 7s, 1864, sales at 101@101½; Illinois Central up 1 ℔ cent.; do. Freeland, 1; Michigan Central 8s, 2 ℔ cent.; Reading 6s, 1886, ½; sales Milwaukee and Mississippi 1st mortgage 10 ℔ cent. Bonds at 79@80; Galena and Chicago 2d mortgage, at [illegible]. Railroad Shares—The general advance, with some exceptions, particularly since the *America's* news. Sales very large, and unprecedented since the crisis, exceeding 100,000 shares for the week. New-York Central has advanced 3¾ ℔ cent.; Reading, ¾; Panama, 3½; Michigan Southern, [illegible]; Michigan Guaranteed, 4½; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Toledo, 1½; Rock Island, 4½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, ¾; Hudson River, [illegible]; 1½; Harlem Preferred, 2; Erie ranged from [illegible] 23¾@25½, being ¾ ℔ cent. decline since our last circular; Michigan Central is ½ lower; Galena and Chicago, ¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, ¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1; La Crosse and [illegible], Fox, ¼. Money extremely easy; [illegible] terms on call, at 5@6 ℔ cent. first-class paper 5@6; names less current, 7@9; Stock collaterals, [illegible] 10. Exchange Business very dull with a downward tendency in rates. Sterling—Chief business at 109@109½; Paris, 5.16¼@5.12½.

MARIE & KANZ.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

The active speculation noticed in our last advices of the 23d February, has continued to rule without interruption during the week. For two or three days subsequent to the 23d, however, there was a pause in the advance, and even in presence of a disposition to realize, a sudden and decided decline in several of the speculative as well as substantial securities. The continued abundance of money, and he speculative spirit which it engenders, soon resumed their influence, and favored by the news from England to 13th February, which notices a rapid accumulation of capital seeking employment at low rates of interest, the Stock market regained and recovered in prices what it had lost the previous days, although at the close it is weaker and looking downwards. State Stocks—There has been more business in these Securities than last week. Missouris fell ¾; Tennessee 6s rose 1½, and Virginias remained steady. Some California 7s have been done at 2½, and North Carolina 6s at ½ ℔ cent. advance. City Bonds—Chicago 6s and 7s have risen from [illegible] ℔ cent., without important transactions. St. Louis 6s have been done at a fractional advance, and some Memphis 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee. Railroad Bonds—The various issues of the Erie R. R. have been less active, without any marked alteration in prices; also, Illinois Central Construction, at ½ ℔ cent. rise. On the other hand there has been more activity in New-York Central 6s and 7s, with a rise of ½, and 1½ in Reading 6s, ¾ in Michigan Central first mortgage, of 1½ in Hudson third mortgage, of 3 in LaCrosse and Milwaukee Land Grants, which have been done at as high as [illegible], being 37½, and in Milwaukee and Mississippi Second mortgage 10 ℔ cent., with a decline of 1 ℔ cent. In Railroad shares there has been great activity and a strong speculative movement. Erie has fluctuated 37¾ and 23¼, and closes at 24⅛. Hudson River has risen from 29½ to 34½. New-York Central has risen 3; Reading, ¾; Panama, 3½; Michigan Southern, 3¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 4½; Cleveland and Toledo, 1½; Harlem, 1½. There is a decline of 1 on Milwaukee and Mississippi, and of ½ ℔ cent. on Michigan Central. Pennsylvania Coal has been very active, with an advance of 1½ ℔ cent. Money continues abundant, from 5@7 for short loans, and finds more ready employment. Paper, out of Bank, from 7@10.

DE COPPET & CO.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 2.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Amount due from other Banks	[illegible]
Amount due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 2.

FLOUR firm, at $4 50@$5. WHEAT firm, at $1 05@$1 07 for Red, and $1 14@$1 17 for White. CORN has a downward tendency; sales of Yellow at 56½c.@59c. Provisions quiet, and without change in rates. WHISKY dull, at 22c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 2.

FLOUR quiet and rather heavy at $4 37½@$4 50 for superfine. Wheat and Corn unchanged and steady. Cloverseed steady at $4@$4 25. Whisky dull at 21c.@22c. Provisions heavy and tending downward. Bulk meats—sales at 5¾c. for Shoulders and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Sides. Bacon 7¼c.@8¼c. for Shoulders and Sides. Mess Pork $16 75; Prime $13. LARD 9½c.@10¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 2.

COTTON—The market is slightly cheaper. Sales to-day 5,000 bales at 11c.@11¼c. for middling. The sales for the last three days add up 27,000 bales and the receipts 46,500. The receipts at this port up to the present time as compared with those of last year fall short 120,318 bales; ditto at all Southern ports 300,000. MOLASSES 20c. RIO COFFEE 10½c.@11⅛c. Stock 19,000 bags. STERLING EXCHANGE 107@108.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,500 bales at 11c.@12½c., the market closing firm.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day unimportant—prices nominally advanced ⅛c.@¼c. since the receipt of the *America's* news.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 2.

The *America's* advices caused an advance in the prices of COTTON. EXCHANGE on New-York declined ½ ℔ cent.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 2.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State 5s, 88; Reading Railroad, 23¾; Morris Canal, no sales; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	March 3
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	March [illegible]
Arago	New-York	Havre	March [illegible]
America	Boston	Liverpool	March [illegible]
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	March [illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	March [illegible]
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	March [illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	March [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. [illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. [illegible]
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. [illegible]
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Feb. [illegible]
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	March [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	March [illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	March [illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	March 5
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	March 20

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—[illegible] Broughton, Mrs. A. Hyde, E. Bartlett, S. J. Joyce, [illegible] Ambler, B. Miner, L. G. Wilkes, J. Vanderpool, [illegible] White, Miss E. A. Fuller, T. A. [illegible] in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 33 | Sun sets.... 5 [illegible] | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 36 | Gov. Island.10 26 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, March 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships D. Hoadly, Magna, Antwerp, [illegible]; [illegible], Liverpool, Howland & Co.

Barks Antagonist, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, [illegible] & Co.; Coriolan, (Br.,) Stemprath, [illegible], Muller & Gosling; [illegible], Pepper, Sydney, [illegible]; Goodeve, Arkell & Elliott.

Brig Sea Foam, Handy, Naples, &c., [illegible].

Schooners A. Falkenburg, [illegible]; Pyre; Cabot, Hamilton, Boston, [illegible].

Sloop Phenix, Shepherd, New-Haven, [illegible].

Steamers Piedmont, Powell, Baltimore, [illegible]; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, [illegible]; Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore, [illegible]; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, New-York and Philadelphia Navigation Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible] day, at 6:30 A. M., ... of Hatteras, ... steamship Nashville, from New-York for Charleston; ... steamship Florida, for Savannah; ... of Body Island saw the steamer ... the steamer Memphis was lying off ...

Bark Palermo, Ingham, Palermo Jan. [illegible], with fruit and [illegible] passengers to [illegible]. Had experienced heavy gales from N. [illegible] N. W. Been 27 ds. W. of the Banks.

Schr. Lane, (Br.,) [illegible], [illegible] 3 ds., with coffee, &c., to [illegible].

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Wicks, [illegible] 3 ds., with stone to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. W. P. Williams, Aiken, York River, Va., 3 ds., with lumber to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Wm. Clark, Nelson, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters to D. Van Name.

Schr. Santee, Ireland, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters to G. Thomas.

Schr. Isabella, Falkins, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Rockaway, Brewer, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. August, Thompson, Fredericksburg, 3 ds., [illegible].

Schr. Sparkle, Smith, Norfolk for New-Haven.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Rockland, with lime.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, from W. N. W. to N. W.

Sailed.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Pickett, for Nuevitas; brig Winthrop, Bearse, Carthagena and Santa Martha.

Memoranda.

Leggett's Semaphore reports no inward bound vessels in sight from the Highlands at sunset.

Disasters, &c.

BALTIMORE, March 1, 1858.—The brig Mount Vernon, Capt. Hall, bound from Rio de Janeiro, went ashore yesterday morning on the Three Sisters, in Chesapeake Bay, a short distance below Annapolis. A steamer has gone to her assistance.—By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.